

THE

# Nonconformist.

VOL. XXXIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 1709.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1878.

PRICE 5d.  
POST-FREE 5½d.

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## THE ECCLESIASTICAL RESULTS OF THE SESSION.

WHEN everybody admits the barrenness of the late Session, it is not likely that the friends of religious equality should be satisfied with its results. On the contrary, it was to be expected that the atmosphere which has been created by the policy of the present Government would be, to a greater or less extent, unfavourable to their views. The Government has played into the hands of alarmists, of clerics, of cattle-breeders, and of Roman Catholics, but has treated Protestant Nonconformists as opponents whom it is hopeless to attempt to conciliate. And they, in their turn, have for many months been too intent on defeating the foreign policy of the Government to have much energy to spare for the advancement of their own special aims.

It is probable that, if the Premier could have had his own way, he would have once more "dished the Whigs," by settling the Burials question, instead of letting it remain as a useful piece of capital in Liberal hands; but the clergy have proved too strong for him. All that the Government could do was to try and beat back Mr. Osborne Morgan once more, and it succeeded so ill in that, that the majority against his motion was reduced from thirty-three to fifteen, in a division in which the Liberals mustered in greater force than they have done on any other occasion since this Parliament came into existence. Not only so, but Mr. Balfour, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Martin—all Tory members—have indicated their dissatisfaction with the do-nothing attitude of their leaders by bringing in several Burial Bills of their own. These, as well as a measure of Mr. Monk's, were not only never discussed, but utterly failed to obtain a degree of support entitling them to discussion. So the question remains as it stood at the beginning of the Session—with this exception, that the conviction has grown that the time for compromise has passed, and that the next general election will give the *coup de grace* to the existing system.

To Dr. Cameron belongs the honour of carrying the one measure which has advanced the principle of religious equality in any degree. Having passed without opposition and without debate, it has wholly escaped public notice. Hitherto Scotch Dissenters have not been able to be married by their own ministers, and in their own places of worship, without the previous proclamation of banns in the churches of the Establishment; for which formality they have had to pay arbitrary and sometimes extortionate fees. By the Marriage Notices Bill—which was brought in under the title of the Marriage Preliminaries Bill, this invidious

remnant of ecclesiastical supremacy has been abolished, and the Scotch marriage law is assimilated to the law of England. As the Established Church will now have to compete with the Registrar, a reduction of fees and other changes in the Church's marriage requirements, will probably benefit the community at large, as well as Scotch Nonconformists.

We confess to a feeling of satisfaction that another Scotch ecclesiastical grievance is no longer to be dealt with in a hesitating and doubtful fashion; Mr. McLaren having withdrawn his Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill—expressly on the ground that it is overshadowed in importance by the agitation in favour of the disestablishment of the Scottish Church. That is a movement which has unquestionably made considerable progress, both in and out of Parliament, since the commencement of the late Session. The debate on Mr. Holmes's motion for inquiry into the working of the Patronage Act, and into the opinions of the Scottish people on the question of Church and State connection, if it did nothing else, effectually disposed of the preliminary inquiry device; while it also showed, not only that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington will be prepared for disestablishment whenever the Scotch are themselves prepared for it, but that all the leading Liberals in the House regard disestablishment as the only effectual means of rearranging the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland.

While, however, there have been nothing but signs of progress as regards that part of the kingdom, we are afraid it must be acknowledged that the Legislature has taken a distinctly reactionary step in dealing with the subject of Intermediate Education in Ireland. The eagerness with which the Bill has been supported by all the representatives of Roman Catholicism would of itself excite suspicion; but it is apparent on the face of the measure that it will set apart a large amount of public money to educational establishments of the most pronounced sectarian character, without such safeguards as would have been provided by public inspection, and by regulations—whether in the nature of conscience clauses or otherwise—intended to uphold the principle of mixed education, to which it was supposed that the State was firmly pledged. Viewed in connection with the votes of Irish members on the Eastern question, no transaction can look uglier than the mode in which this measure has been carried. But its most serious aspect is to be seen in the bearing which it has on the question of University education, in regard to which there is ground for assuming that Toryism is about to make concessions to Irish Roman Catholicism similar to those which did so much to weaken Mr. Gladstone's administration. We say Toryism; but unfortunately a section of the Liberal party has with, we think, culpable haste, committed itself to a principle which will hereafter make them the allies in this matter of an intriguing Tory Government.

To a superficial observer it might appear that the Session has brought an immense gain to the English Establishment, arising out of the fact that the creation of four new bishoprics has been provided for—making, with the new sees of St. Albans and Truro, six additions to the Episcopate; or a larger addition than has been made since the Reformation. But how humiliating has been the process! Not only has Parliament shown far more interest in diseased cattle than in new bishops, but, as the only chance of getting the Bill passed, the upholders of the Establishment have had to listen in silence to a greater number of damaging state-

ments than have been made by its opponents for many a day. That, it may be said, is only a temporary evil; but the Bishoprics Bill, as well as the bill for creating a Dean and Chapter at Truro, is open to the more serious objection that it is built upon the old, and, as experience has shown, bad lines; not the slightest attempt having been made to get rid of anomalies and abuses of which even Churchmen are now thoroughly ashamed.

The fact that the Establishment must be retained as it is, or be altogether abandoned, has been further shown by other significant incidents. What Churchman now defends, except in a qualified way, the traffic which has for centuries been carried on in Church livings? Yet the House of Commons cares so little about the matter that a quorum cannot be kept while it is discussed. True, a Royal Commission has since been issued; but he must be indeed a sanguine Church reformer who expects that the Commissioners will either be searching in their inquiries, or suggest real and practicable remedies. As for the putting down of Ritualism by the action of the State, it is equally clear, from the debate on Mr. Jenkins's recent motion, that Parliament will not touch the subject till it is once more put in motion, as it may be, by another gust of popular feeling—the result of alarm at the steady and unchecked progress of the sacerdotal party in the Church.

In the face of facts like these, it is of but small consequence that Mr. Monk's Congé d'Elire Bill, Mr. Egerton's Divine Worship Facilities Bill, Mr. Leighton's Ecclesiastical Buildings Fire Insurance Bill, Mr. Bass's Queen Anne's Bounty Bill, and Mr. Goldney's Clerical Disabilities Bill have all perished still-born; not having had—with the exception of Mr. Leighton's measure—any chance of being discussed. The truth is, that no measure of Church reform worth anything can now be carried except with the assistance of the Government of the day, and the Government of the day—whatever its politics—is obliged to deal with Church matters not according to the exigencies of the Church, but to its own exigencies. It is every year so increasingly harassed with secular business, that it lets ecclesiastical business alone, except so far as it may be politic to please the clergy, or as the state of public opinion makes some interference absolutely essential. The bad effect of this is, of course, cumulative. Church extension goes on, and makes legislative obstruction more and more mischievous; and, so far as we can see, there will not be the slightest hope of improvement in this respect until, impelled by the necessities of the case, both Parliament and people agree that, by one mighty effort, the Legislature shall wholly cast off its ecclesiastical burdens, and an emancipated Church shall, in its own way, meet its own wants and realise its own wishes.

## THE ECCLESIASTICAL DEADLOCK.

FAILURE in ecclesiastical prosecutions has now become the rule rather than the exception. Mr. Mackonochie's triumph is for the present complete, and forms a striking satire on the Prime Minister's jaunty avowal of a determination "to put down Ritualism." The ignominious collapse of the attempt to enforce Lord Penzance's sentence of suspension, and its recoil upon the Court that passed it, ought surely to awaken to the weakness of their position those who believe in the possibility of enforcing Protestant orthodoxy by law; at any rate, the occasion seems suitable for a brief review of the relations between the most zealous party in the Anglican Church and the legal authorities by



which they are supposed to be bound. We have at various times pointed out that the enforcement of any law, however explicit, is always difficult, and often tends to become impossible, when there is any strong body of opinion adverse to its action. This is the case even in regard to the most salutary laws, such as those on vaccination and school attendance. It is certain that if School Boards were to press their by-laws with anything approaching to martinet strictness, the opposition excited would speedily neutralise legislation. But in this case the hope is that the law, being in accordance with natural justice and obvious expediency, tends gradually to strengthen the body of opinion to which it owes existence; and as it becomes smoother in its working it is hoped that it may be enforced with more rigour, simply because resistance will be more isolated and more manifestly opposed to the general mind of the nation. Very different was the case with Church-rates. There the growth of opinion was not in favour of, but against, the operation of the law. Its enforcement by the sale of the goods of Nonconformist parishioners grew more and more obnoxious, until at last a deadlock was threatened, and was only avoided by the abolition of all compulsory powers. But there was another reason for the difficulty in enforcing Church-rates, and one which has a direct bearing on the present ecclesiastical muddle. New laws like those on school attendance are usually made tolerably precise in their requirements, and their operation is carefully guarded against the technical pitfalls so prevalent in the regions of legal practice. Not so with the patchwork of ecclesiastical law. Part old, part new, it fulfils the Gospel saying, spoken indeed on a strictly analogous subject; for the new pieces put in to stop the frayed tissue often make the rent worse than before. In the case of Church-rates the technicalities involved were such that, at last, it became almost impossible to lay a rate which a clever advocate could not prove to be bad in law. So long as there was no strong body of opinion in opposition this mattered little; for there was not sufficient interest in discovering flaws, and magistrates could afford to be somewhat rough and ready in their decisions against recalcitrant Quakers. But as the opposition grew, there was an increase in the legal acumen at its disposal; and magistrates were more liable to have their decisions reviewed by higher and more judicially-minded courts. The result was that the law became unworkable.

Now, in the attempt to enforce the law against Ritualism both these elements of difficulty are experienced. Whether we like it or not, it is impossible to deny the fact that a taste for Ritualism is rapidly extending in "the Church as by law established," and practices which once used to set a whole neighbourhood in an uproar, are now meekly acquiesced in even by "Low Church" congregations. In fact, the Ritualistic fever is almost as rife in the ecclesiastical world as the "jingo" fever in the political, and threatens to be much more lasting. But more, the world outside the genuine devotees of Anglicanism, though it looks with contempt on Ritualistic superstitions, is increasingly unwilling to make a fuss about them, and growingly indisposed to any resort to such expedients as fine and imprisonment for the repression of any religious or quasi-religious observances. We are not now saying what ought to be the case, we are only dealing with facts which are obvious and undeniable. We have ourselves repeatedly argued that men who accept service in a legally enslaved Church, ought to be made to obey the conditions of that service, or to give up their office. But public opinion is not always logical; still less is public feeling. And many of the Ritualistic clergy have virtues such as go far with the unthinking, but not unfeeling, public, to condone their eccentricities. When a man labours with the self-denial of a true missionary in a district like that of St. Alban's, Holborn, when he gains the affections of the working classes, enrols them in guilds, attracts them to schools, alleviates

their sufferings, it is hardly in human nature to withhold sympathy from what is good in his work because of what is bad, while it is, let us say, an amiable weakness of commonplace human nature to lose sight of the most important general principles under any appeal to personal feeling. That a hard worker amongst the poor should be put in prison, or fined three years' income, because of the perversity with which he insists on working in his own foolish fashion, would be at the best a disagreeable necessity, and easy-going worldlings, who form so large a portion of the public are not at all sorry when the necessity is evaded. Thus the indifference of outsiders, and their indisposition to any legal crusade against clerical eccentricities, indirectly fosters and strengthens the growing opinion within the Church in favour of Ritualism, or at least against its prosecution. And even when bishops or the requisite "three parishioners" are forced into action, ecclesiastical law is such a wilderness that there are almost ten chances to one they will be tripped up, and break, if not their necks, at least their hearts, before they reach their goal. The prosecution of Mr. Macdonochie affords a good illustration of both sets of difficulties, arising from the tone of public feeling and from law. The prosecution wished to avoid the necessity of imprisoning a parish priest, lest they should make a martyr of him. It was also probably through deference to Church opinion that they proceeded, not under the Public Worship Regulation Act, but by the old-fashioned method of the Court of Arches. This Court might, we presume, have passed sentence of deprivation on the recalcitrant priest at once on conviction. But again, consideration for public opinion induced the more merciful course of an order and a threat. And here the prosecution fell into a pitfall. The Court thought it had power, when a fresh offence was committed, to inflict a penalty for the old one. But the Queen's Bench Division has ruled that this is *ultra vires* and cannot stand. On a review of the whole circumstances we can only wonder at the sanguine simplicity of those who yet imagine that they can "put down Ritualism" by law. The thing is impossible. It is time public opinion was roused to a more hopeful enterprise. We cannot put down Ritualism by law; but we can clear the law of all complicity with Ritualism by disestablishing and disendowing the Church.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE meeting of the British Association seems to have been specially successful this year. We judge not so much by the numbers in attendance, though these have been large, but rather by the eminence of the scientific leaders who were present and the general interest of the proceedings. As it is sometimes made a reproach to the Royal Academy that it repels original genius, so it is said that there is something in the popular necessities of the British Association which is repulsive to the higher scientific minds of the age. Certain of the greatest names have often of late years been conspicuous by their absence. But this cannot be said of the Dublin meeting. And the president, Mr. William Spottiswoode, seems to have determined that, so far as he was concerned, there should be no condescension to the requirements of popular sciolism. Indeed, he appears to us to have erred by falling into the opposite extreme. For the latter half of his address was so technical and abstruse that we question whether there were a hundred people amongst his audience who could follow him intelligently. We certainly cannot pretend to discuss with any authority such topics as "imaginary quantities," or "manifold space," or "geometry not according to Euclid." Still, we may venture to claim the possession of common-sense; and this is a sturdy sort of quality which persists in repelling paradoxical conclusions, even if it cannot follow the reasoning by which they are attained. And some of Mr. Spottiswoode's propositions are such that if they were to be taken as serious—though to do him justice he tells us towards the end of his address that they are *not*—we should begin to doubt whether the

multiplication table and the axioms of Euclid were not old-fashioned superstitions to be dissolved away in this disillusionising age. Indeed, we can only account for the chorus of applause that has greeted Mr. Spottiswoode's paradoxes by the impossibility of criticising a man who discourses with mathematical infallibility concerning the laws of space in four dimensions. A well-known Biblical scholar of, to say the least, very doubtful orthodoxy, was some years ago fortunate enough to be reviewed in an unvarying strain of eulogy by writers in organs commonly supposed to be set for the defence of the faith. It was maliciously suggested that, as the pages of neological tendency were grimly armed with long notes in rabbinical Hebrew without points, the critics had not dared to utter anything but praise, lest they should be confuted by some tremendous authority concealed from their defective scholarship. Similarly it strikes us that Mr. Spottiswoode is not a little indebted to the rarity of mathematical scholarship like his own for the polite and somewhat conventional flatteries with which his speculations have been generally received.

Now, as we have frankly confessed, we make no pretence to criticise any process of abstruse mathematics, but when we are told "it has been recently shown that in four dimensions a closed material shell could be turned inside out by simple flexure, without either stretching or tearing, and that in such a space it is impossible to tie a knot," we cannot help asking, *cui bono?* Who wants a sort of space in which it is impossible to tie a knot? It would be a very slippery sort of world at best. But it is a more serious question to ask whether a fourth dimension in space is possible or even conceivable. To our minds such an admission would strike a serious blow at the very foundations of all knowledge. If our prime conceptions of space, matter, motion, and their elementary attributes are not irrefragable, then nothing is certain either in science, philosophy, or religion; and universal scepticism is our inevitable lot. The fundamental and the universal notion of space is length, breadth, and thickness. There is indeed good reason for holding that this notion is subjective, and that space has no existence except for conscious beings. But then this only strengthens the position that space is equivalent to the threefold idea of length, breadth, and thickness. To add a fourth dimension, even were it conceivable, which it is not, would be to produce something that is not space, but mathematicians only know what. It is not without reason that we urge objections to this sort of trifling with our common-sense on fundamental conceptions. The speculations of Professor Clifford on the subject of space seem to us indicative of a sort of capricious scepticism that is inimical to all confidence either in thought, or speech, or conduct.

Mr. Spottiswoode was to our mind much happier in his exposition of the important practical relations between mathematics and all sciences and arts. "Physical science," as he observed, "is learning more and more every day to see in the phenomena of nature modifications of that one phenomenon—namely, motion, which is peculiarly under the power of mathematics." Between motion and beauty of form there is also an intimate relation. A curve is graceful when suggestive of graceful action. There is nothing set, static, stiff, in the flowing curves that delight the eye in Greek mouldings or classic vases. And, though here we are beyond our depth, we cannot doubt that the mathematical equations defining such curves would give striking laws of proportion. Again, in music the agreeable character of a cadence or a chord probably finds its ultimate explanation in the mathematical proportion borne by the numbers of vibrations in the different notes concerned. When we say "probably," of course we do not imply any uncertainty as to the existence of such definite proportions. What we mean is that probably we are so constituted as to derive all our agreeable



sensations and impressions from certain proportions between things finite. *Est modus in rebus; sunt certæ denique fines.* There was a good deal of reason in the old mystic philosophies that used to explain everything by the laws of numbers. And certainly the highest laws of life are those which define the proportion of self and personal rights to the needs of other finite existences, and convince us of the insignificance of self before the Infinite.

#### THE FIRST RESULTS OF THE BERLIN TREATY.

"Honour and Peace," we are told, came with Lord Beaconsfield from Berlin. The honour came rather from Windsor, and concerned the Premier more than the people; while the peace is insubstantial. It is already clear to us, the *Times* says, that the Berlin Treaty is not to be the be-all and the end-all of the Eastern Question. It is not to be thought that that solemn and august instrument, the mature and deliberate expression of the will of the European Powers, will prove wholly nugatory; but evidence is abundant to show that its action must necessarily be limited and imperfect, in consequence of its own latent defect of scope and character. While Lord Beaconsfield has partially imitated the policy of Mr. Gladstone, he has failed of success through incapacity to appreciate the essential spirit of that policy; and consequently the lines the two men have followed have been as divergent as is the individual bias of the one from the distinguishing disposition and sympathy of the other. The predominating influence on the one has been the Court: that actuating the other has been the people. Unfortunately Lord Beaconsfield effected a scheme for the increment of royal prerogative, to the sacrifice of popular freedom and national liberty. And it follows upon the Plenipotentiaries' "short skill in future contingents," that at this moment it is easier to say what it has not accomplished than to specify what have been its tangible results. Has the Berlin Treaty resulted in peace?

The Congress met at Berlin for the ostensible purpose of settling primarily a question affecting the interests of various nationalities in Asiatic and European Turkey, and secondarily the involved interests of the contiguous states of Russia and Austria, and those of the Mediterranean powers. The result has been, however, that while the Porte has been most considerably contracted, the Eastern Question has been expanded from Armenia to Cabul and the Indus eastward, and from Albania and Herzegovina to the coast districts of Trieste and Istria, the region of unredeemed Italy, westward. But even confining our survey to the narrowest local limits the aspect of affairs is grave indeed. Eastern Roumelia is the scene of bloodshed and revenge which the Porte cannot and which the Czar will not control; Bosnia and Herzegovina are resisting, not without some success, the Austrian occupation of their territory; Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro are quietly waiting for the opportunity which dynastic perplexities and complications must sooner or later afford them; Greece, "jewed" of her share in the partition of Turkey, is waiting sulkily for Republican France and Democratic Italy to espouse the noblest cause of the Mediterranean Sea; Armenia is resisting Russia at Batoum in misplaced confidence in the Protectorate of the Anglo-Turkish Convention; and, to move a step westward, Italy and Hungary evince a disposition to adjust the balance of power by depriving Austria on the west of the territory which she has acquired on her eastern frontier. A frequent phrase with the Tories during the past two years has been "the combustible material fermenting on the Continent of Europe, requiring only a spark to set it in a blaze"; and it has been claimed for the Prime Minister that he has effectually damped this inflammable material. The perusal of a single copy of a daily paper is enough to dispel the illusion. Scarcely was the ink of the signatures to the Treaty dry ere the anticipated free and peaceful march of the Austrians into

Bosnia and Herzegovina, the first and last battle-ground of the Eastern question, was interrupted by armed bodies of so-called insurgents, aided and abetted by the authority of the Porte, by Turkish regular troops, and by Ottoman munitions of war. At this present, although a convention—a document for which there seems to be a rage—is being effected between Count Andrassy and Caratheodori Pasha, while Nazhar Pasha has ordered the Turkish regulars to withdraw beyond the Drina and the Novibazar mountains, the settlement seems as remote, and the situation as complicated, as ever. The Hungarians, who resent the slaughter of their hussars, the 32nd Regiment, and the two regiments recruited in Debreczin and Temesvar, are disaffected; and the mutiny of three Austrian Slav regiments, who, refusing to advance when near Velika Zvornik, were decimated, and then, being still insubordinate, were returned prisoners to Austria, has given a new force to Lord Beaconsfield's suggestion that the settlement was a bulwark against Pan Slavism, and has aroused the feeling of the Servians against the Austrian occupation. The main body of the Austrian force has reached Sarajevo, and the lately discomfited General Szapary, who commanded the Hungarian division, has effected a junction with it; but the stake the Bosnian Beks have in the issue, the anarchy which prevails, and the intimidation of Count Zichy that if there be further bloodshed the Treaty will be broken, and the occupation made one of conquest, by force of arms, make us hopeless of a speedy peaceful settlement. Meanwhile, this disquietude is fostering disturbances in other directions. Italy, unfairly treated in the new partition of European territory, has already evinced a disposition to promote the cause of Greece, an alliance with whom it is her highest interest to cultivate for the sake of her influence in the Mediterranean and in the Adriatic, and through whom, together with Hungary, she might, without any weapons but those of diplomacy, hope ere long to acquire the territory which properly belongs to her on the eastern shores of the Gulf of Venice. And in Eastern Roumelia the story of the Bulgarian atrocities of 1876 is being repeated; and the reduction of that long-suffering country to peace, order, and prosperity seems almost as far off as ever. The European Commission, which is to elaborate the details of the organisation of Eastern Roumelia, is to meet at Constantinople on the 13th of September; but, meanwhile, the revenge of the Christian Bulgarian is being wreaked upon the Mussulman, and the inaction of the Russians in behalf of order and reconciliation is one more justification of the policy of English intervention, which Mr. Gladstone advocated when the Russians were still beyond the Turkish frontier.

What a commentary is this brief recital on that phrase "Honour and Peace!" It has been said of Lord Beaconsfield's prototype, Louis Bonaparte, that he lay in wait for fortune. The Premier has won fortune and "honour," as ribands and orders go—but peace? The unrest of all Europe and the waning of loyalty at home are the facts which point the satire, and render the jingling phrase as vulgar as our recent statesmanship.

#### THE SESSION OF 1878.

(By our Parliamentary Correspondent.)

A Parliamentary procedure of which singularly little is known was brought to a conclusion in the House of Lords on Friday. We hear a great deal of the ceremony of the opening of Parliament, and there is no lack of information as to the daily proceedings after the House has met. But for obvious reasons it happens that the ceremony of prorogation by commission is left undescribed. The fact is that at the end of the session everybody is so glad that all is over, and so anxious to get away, that there is no temptation to dally in attendance on the Lords High Commissioners, or to waste time in recording their genuflections. Perhaps the most curious part of the business is that gentlemen of high official position, and enjoying a sufficient competency, should submit to the grotesque surroundings of this office. Clad in gowns of dirty crimson slashed with ermine, and made after a fashion of the nearest approach to which is the old cloak of the extinct

"jarvey," the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Skelmersdale, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Duke of Northumberland, sat on Friday waiting the arrival of the Commons. Each wore a cocked hat which he thrice raised when the Speaker arrived, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms carrying the mace, and the Chaplain in his Geneva gown. When hon. members had settled themselves in their places behind the bar the ceremony of reading the commission was undergone, greatly to the interest of the strangers in the gallery and to the ill-disguised amusement of the Lord Chancellor, who, on these occasions, always has a difficulty in keeping his countenance. The Commission is read by the clerk standing at the side of the table, and as he pronounces the name of each Commissioner he turns and bows lowly in the direction of the woolsack. Whereupon one of the hitherto immobile figures moves, a hand comes out from underneath the cloak, and lifts off the cocked hat, and the figure graciously bends its head. This happens every time a commissioner's name is mentioned, and as it is introduced many times of course there is a good deal of agitation on the woolsack.

Not least comical is the process of giving the Royal assent by commission. At this performance two clerks at the table assist. One reads out the name of the Bill, and the other, bowing to the Lords Commissioners, cries aloud, "*La reyne le vult.*" All this the commissioners hear standing at the bar, and when this business is over there follows the duty of reading the Queen's Speech. This is a task which falls to the lot of one of the few peers who can make themselves heard in the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor has a good voice and a distinct utterance, and thus every syllable of the Speech is heard. This is of some importance at the opening of the Session when the Queen's Speech is to some extent the Ministerial programme. At the end of the year the case is different. The Queen's Speech is then nothing more than a *résumé* of the work accomplished, lengthened by some expressions of hope and gratification. The speech on Friday was heard without emotion, and being finished, the five figures saluted the Speaker and the mace, and the members of the House of Commons retired to reassemble in their own chamber. Nothing more could be done now, for Parliament was actually prorogued, and all that remained was for the Speaker to tell hon. members over again all they had heard in the other House. After this came the friendly shaking of hands, members forming in *queue* and walking down between the Treasury bench and the table to say good-bye to a Speaker who is popular on both sides of the House. Then the chair was vacated, the attendants took possession, the brown canvas covering was produced, and the Session of 1878 was at an end.

Looking back at the work done it cannot be said that the Session has been one of great accomplishment. As usual, Ministers brought in a modest programme, but even this they failed to complete. The Cattle Plague Bill, the Intermediate Education Bill, the Factory Amendment Bill, the Scotch Roads and Bridges Bill, the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, and above all, the Bishoprics Bill, cannot be regarded as great achievements for a session which exceeds in length any of its recent predecessors. But, of course, the Government and their supporters will have ready a sufficient answer to any charges of omission or remissness. They will point to the Eastern Question, and to the prolonged debates which took place thereupon, and will plead justification in the establishment of "peace with honour." If it were useful it would not be difficult to show that, though there is a great deal in this excuse, it does not cover the whole case. It is a fact that nobody likes to insist upon, but it is nevertheless widely confessed, that Sir Stafford Northcote falls considerably short of the necessities of a leader. He rarely shows evidence of decision of character, and has a way of drifting into difficulties, and of being unable to drift out of them, which sometimes leads to considerable embarrassment. Sir Stafford is quite conscious of this failing, and it is doubtless due to this consciousness that he should occasionally have outbursts of almost fierce martinetism. Last session, after a long period of helpless inaction, he suddenly woke up, and became quite a dangerous personage, inasmuch as he was always moving that somebody's words should be taken down. This session one of his most famous actions has been that which led to the "naming" of Major O'Gorman. The effect of this interference, although of course it was meant to uphold the dignity and discipline of the House, had a directly contrary effect.

It has fortunately happened that, with the excep-



tion of this outburst on the part of the Major, the Irish members have been exceedingly moderate in their conduct, and have, in fact, for the last six weeks practically left the House to itself. Mr. Parnell has not been in his place for a month, and though Mr. Biggar and Mr. O'Donnell occasionally looked in, they have been content to say nothing. The price at which this silence was bought was the Intermediate Education Bill, with its gilded pill of a million sterling. The introduction of the measure has been one of the great strokes of good fortune the Government has met with. No one has been more surprised than they at the success which has attended the measure. But it is suspected that they will find a necessity of being next session prepared with something equally good on pain of having the Irish members in a state of mutiny.

The session has, in brief, been one in which foreign politics have predominated to the total subordination of domestic legislation. Parliament has not been troubled with much consultation on the different phases of the Eastern Question that have arisen; it having been the habit of the Government first to decide upon a course, and then to invite Parliament to approve it. It is too soon yet to judge of the effect of their foreign policy. But it is at least an ominous circumstance that among the last questions of the session was one relating to the action of Russia in Central Asia, and that amongst the final efforts of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was an attempt to avert inconvenient questions about the Russian occupation of Batoum, the Austrian advance in Bosnia, and the health of the British troops in our newest colony.

#### SCOTTISH CHURCH NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I hope it pays to be a member of Parliament, for there are two men hereabouts who are putting themselves to a tremendous amount of trouble to get the place. Fortunately the scene of their exertions is open and breezy. A month of such work as they are going through would kill in Glasgow. But to thread in a well-appointed yacht a hundred islands in the Hebrides, or to loll in a luxurious carriage and four under the shadow of lofty mountains in the Highlands is an occupation which must have its compensations; and I can fancy that in some aspects of it, the tour which the two gentlemen are making may fill their holidays as well as if they were following Captain Burnaby to Khiva, or even attempting the ascent of Mont Blanc or the Matterhorn.

Nobody ventures to say very confidently what will be the issue of the conflict. One advantage of its prolongation is that the shine has been considerably taken out of Colonel Malcolm's reputation. It seemed so gallant to sacrifice a safe seat to attempt the capture for his party of a Liberal stronghold that everybody was struck with admiration. And if the poll had been taken at once he would have won to a certainty. It would have been a case of "I came, I saw, I conquered." But it turns out that the colonel is displaying a more remarkable feat of soldiery than that of mere personal bravery. He is exercising the discretion which is the better part of valour. Boston, it would appear, will not have him for a continuance on any terms, and he knows that; and his making a rush for Argyll is—well, not quite perhaps the case of a drowning man catching at a straw, but something uncommonly like that. He has still a very fair chance of success.

Marrying a princess is a thing which has its drawbacks. There was a very bright future before the Marquis of Lorne before he fell in love, but since his alliance with the royal family his sun has undergone an eclipse. Let us hope that things may take a turn in Canada. In the meantime it cannot be doubted that his Court connection blighted his political reputation, and, in doing so, seriously shook the Argyll influence in its own county. People did not like to speak out, but many were a little disgusted, and the prospect of an honest change of any kind in the representation was looked forward to as a relief.

Another thing prejudicing not a few against the Argyll family was the conduct of the Duke in Church matters. He is mainly responsible for the Patronage Act, and the way in which he spoke of the Free Church and of its most honoured leaders in connection with it, gave at the time deep and reasonable offence.

All this has worked in favour of Colonel Malcolm, whose father is himself a landholder in the county, who is supported enthusiastically by most of the lairds, and who has, at least, this merit, that he has nothing to do either with the Court or with

Inverary. There is no doubt either about his determination to uphold all existing institutions. He is an Episcopalian, but the Scottish Presbyterian Establishment has no more devoted admirer, and no amount of pressing will drive him from the position that your parish churchyards are the freehold of your parochial clergy. These opinions may not recommend him to some, but our Established Church ministers feel that they make him thoroughly trustworthy, and they are working for him with a will everywhere. It would not, therefore, surprise me if the ex-member for Boston found a new resting-place in Argyll.

On the other hand, Lord Colin Campbell is fighting a brave battle, and there is at present, at least, an equal chance that he will win. He shows more of the father's talent than any of the other sons. Though only twenty-five, he speaks like an experienced politician, and makes a good impression wherever he goes. At first he seemed to think he could ignore the Nonconformists. Reasoning, not unnaturally, that he might rely on their votes as Liberals, he made a great bid at the outset for the support of the Church—"He would not vote for disestablishment—not he—the Established Church was the Church of his fathers—and would he be so unnatural as to lay upon it the hand of a destroyer!" All this was said in a way which was felt by many present to be needlessly irritating. It so happened, however, that the Free-Church minister of the place was one who could thoroughly hold his own in this connection, and his lordship was "neckled" in an edifying manner on the spot. Lord Colin did not know that nothing provokes Free-Churchmen more than to talk of the Establishment as the "Church of our fathers." They are in the habit of roundly asserting that "Establishment" or "Non-Establishment" are mere accidents in a Church's history, that a Church retains its identity whether it is connected with the State or no, and that the historical Church of Scotland is not that which is at present in the possession of the national endowments. Lord Colin was told this pretty sharply—with a good many other things—and he has benefited by the lesson. Gradually he has wakened up to two things—(1) That, as a Liberal he would not receive the undivided support of the Church, which is more and more decidedly making up its mind to sink or swim with Toryism; and (2) That, if he wanted to have any chance of succeeding, it behoved him to think and speak more kindly and justly of Nonconformity. The result is that a very notable difference is observable between his earlier and later addresses, and a good hope is entertained that in course of time Lord Colin's education on this line will bring him abreast of Lord Hartington.

Whether his conversion has taken place soon enough to do away with the effects of his first utterances, or whether it has gone so deep that it may now be trusted, are questions which time alone can answer. But I think what has occurred must have opened the eyes of His Grace the Duke of Argyll. He has been a good friend of the Church, and was entitled to look for some acknowledgment or reward; and it is a little too bad in such papers as the *Edinburgh Courant* and the *Glasgow News* to throw him entirely overboard and to go in head over heels for his son's opponent.

It is a curious sign of the times that a certain class of literary men are going in for the Toryism of Lord Beaconsfield. Professor Blackie used to be regarded as a Liberal, if anything; but the other day he took part in a meeting at Oban as a supporter of Colonel Malcolm. Sir Alexander Grant, the Principal of Edinburgh University, has also, I understand, gone with the stream; while in Glasgow we have Professor Nichol writing to the *Glasgow Herald* in laudatory terms of the Asian Protectorate, and speaking of Mr. Gladstone's policy as that of a *bagman*!

We are clearly in for a new era. Commerce is to be condemned as low, and we are to swagger in the world, with feathers in our caps and swords in our hands, as swash-bucklers. Who does not see in all this one of the well-known historic signs of a decadent Empire?

CITY GARDENING.—A few weeks since we copied from the *City Press* a paragraph announcing the receipt by the editor of that paper of a dish of ripe strawberries grown on the roof of a house in Gutterlane, Cheapside. From the person who forwarded the strawberries to our contemporary, we have received some ripe Morello cherries, which we are informed were gathered from a tree grown in a tub on the same roof. The cherries are small in size, but well coloured and of full Morello flavour. Near to the spot on which the cherries were grown is a pretty display of flowers on the premises of Messrs. Porter and Co., Bow-lane.—*Gardeners' Magazine*.

## Literature.

### CANON MOZLEY'S ESSAYS.\*

These are not volumes that we can criticise. We must be content to recommend them to the notice of our readers, and give a few examples of their purpose and style. The remarkable fact is that, though we so seldom agree with the writer, we have, nevertheless, greatly enjoyed reading the essays. Dr. Mozley was a Churchman of so stiff or Conservative a type that he was largely out of sympathy with the modern progressive movement of society. This is, we trust, no reason why Nonconformists from his Church, and those whom he would have looked upon as dangerous Liberals in politics, may not deeply admire the sincerity and purity of feeling which he exhibited in his life, and which are seen in these volumes. To the students of theology of every church he was known chiefly by his "Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination." Professor Tyndall made his Bampton lectures on Miracles popular; but beyond these volumes he was scarcely known as a writer. The contents of these two volumes are "reprints of articles and papers, selected on different grounds from the work of thirty years of a busy though retired life." Prefixed to them is an introduction containing a sketch of their author's life, which will be read with interest, and is, in a slight degree, a contribution to the history of the High Church literature of thirty and forty years ago. Dr. Mozley was born in 1813, and died in the January of the present year. He seems to have been a precocious and thoughtful boy. "He was no lover of games; thinking was part of his diversion." He had opinions at a very early age, and he began to argue before he left the nursery. "He was found disputing the doctrine of Freewill with his excellent nurse, whom he considered to be led away by the sophisms of a popular curate." In a letter written to his mother from school at thirteen years of age, he says:—

I have gone into Lucretius, a bookful of odd opinions and deistical notions. In short, he is called the deistical poet, but as many of his opinions have long ago been refuted, you need be in no fear of my getting them into my head, especially as many of them seem to me to be absurd.

This same year Mr. Mozley went up to Oxford to try for a scholarship, "when his age and boyish looks were fatal to him." He entered Oriel at seventeen. Extracts taken from his letters during his residence at Oxford afford us a few glimpses into the society of the place, and give us young Mozley's views of the leading men and of their opinions. Those relating to Dr. J. H. Newman are of peculiar interest, and also the remarks upon Hurrell Froude. His biographer says that he was not a party man, though at three-and-twenty he had evidently espoused the party to which Newman, Keble, and others belonged. It seems that the set used to speak of themselves as the *Apostolicals*, and Mozley says in one of his letters, "We are becoming stronger and stronger every day." He does not seem to have had the energy which is necessary for a thorough-going partisan. He was pre-eminently a thinker, and to be a thinker it is needful to retire from many of the active pursuits of party and of the world generally. "His first original paper appeared in the *British Critic* of October, 1838. . . . From this time his pen was never idle. The list of writings at the end of these volumes is a chronological record of the nature of his studies, the bent of his mind, and his course of thought." To the *British Critic* Mozley contributed eight articles, and in 1844 he became joint editor of the *Christian Remembrancer*, for which he wrote fifteen articles in ten years. One of these was based upon the "Recent Schism," that of the year 1845. It is not reprinted in this selection, which we regret, as it might have thrown light upon what is only partially explained by his biographer in the following passage:—

Under the great shock of 1845 his hold on his own line of thought never relaxed, it kept him still in his place, a support to those who wavered or saw others waver. And even when, later on, he seemed to stand aloof from the line of his friends and party, we may observe a fixed reliance on the original standpoint, the first principles which directed his earliest conscious acts of thought and reflection. It was part of the nature here attributed to him that the Church of his childhood should maintain a lasting hold on his obedience. His sympathies were all with the theory which claimed for her a high origin, which connected her with antiquity, and traced her formularies to a far-off ancestry. Everything that could subvert her weight, dignity, and catholicity were congenial to him, but he would never yield to any temptation, on the ground of louder pretensions to these distinctions, to transfer his allegiance to another communion. It was never for a moment a question with him. However deep his early-

\* *Essays, Historical and Theological.* By J. B. MOZLEY, D.D. In Two Vols. (London: Rivingtons.)



formed reverence for the leader of the movement, and unbounded his recognition of his intellectual power, his natural independence of judgment, indeed the very make of his mind, held him where he was.

We are afterwards told, by another writer who has contributed a sketch of his public life, that Mozley "stood very much alone as a theologian. With the Evangelicals, though he respected them, and readily acted with them, he never quite sympathised in their general spirit and tone. He gradually approximated in some important points to their theological language; but in his mouth it had a larger meaning. His friendships, his main interests, his political tendencies, were still with the party from which which he had partially, yet, so far, very formally, separated himself. He could never cease to be a Churchmen, and, in a very real sense, a High-Churchman."

The essays reprinted in the first volume are on Strafford, Laud, Carlyle's Cromwell, and Luther. They speak for themselves. Every one who knows what the High Church party of thirty years ago thought, felt, and were striving after, knows how one of the best educated amongst them would treat these subjects. We have read the volume with great pleasure. The author's view is an evidently sincere one, and his argument against Mr. Carlyle's theory of heroism generally, and of Oliver Cromwell's character is ingenious and somewhat effective. The second volume contains reviews of Dr. Arnold, of Blanco White, and Mr. Maurice's theological essays. In these we have his views of Church and State, of the ground of religious belief, and the obligation resting upon men to submit to the authority of the Church. These essays are as applicable to the circumstances of this—the present—time as those of the years in which they were first published. The mild and earnest German latitudinarian; the Evangelical who lapses into Theism; the metaphysical expositor of Scripture, are types still represented amongst us. Dr. Mozley's treatment of those writers would doubtless be his treatment of the men representing them now. And of that treatment we can, speaking historically, declare the failure. For one Blanco White in the Church of England thirty years ago how many are there now! Arnold's incipient rationalism is now widespread, especially through the ranks of the laity, and if Mr. Maurice's metaphysical theology is now somewhat discredited, it is not because Dr. Mozley and Dean Mansel reasoned against it, but because of its own inherent weakness. It is impossible to read these papers without being deeply interested. Their style is so wonderfully calm, their logic seems so faultless, and the mind of their author seems to be so eminently impartial and sincere in his convictions. But they are nevertheless unsatisfactory. When all has been said that even Canon Mozley can say respecting the word "eternal," we feel that if victory is with him it is a loss to us. Maurice contended that the word was not a time symbol, but was the attribute of a life that, having its seat in the spiritual nature, was independent of time and place. Against this view Mozley reasoned, and so far as the historical use of the word went, apparently successfully. But the vague neo-Platonic and poetic rendering of the former is not without its value. The judgment passed upon Dr. Arnold and Blanco White is indirectly severe, but it is due to a lack of sympathy. Believing profoundly in the authority of the Church, and in the truth of its doctrines, he could not account for the unbelief of others except on moral grounds. There is a passage in the essay on Blanco White, too long for quotation, but which deserves careful attention as a view of an important subject which is rarely met with in the literature of the present day. It will be found on pp. 145-8, Vol. II. It is on the intellectual passion for truth. Dr. Mozley regards it as an *abused idea*. "A splendid and majestic phrase has covered a process that will not bear inspection. . . . The mind (is said) to want truth, and nothing else; not what it likes, or has fancied, or has conjectured, or pictured; but what is true, what is, as distinct from what is not." This attitude of mind is not, says our critic, the Christian attitude; it is the principle of self:—

The fact is that the love of truth in fallen man is a corrupted affection, just as natural love is. It betrays the selfish element. His mind annexes truth to itself, and not itself to truth. It considers truth as a kind of property, it wants the pride of making it its own.

Not as the function of his own activities, the triumph of his own penetration, the off-spring of his mind, not in the subterranean regions, where Nature's fallen machinery and emulous exertion is at work, and the beggared intellect labours in its own smoke, exults in its difficulties, does the disciple of Christ search for truth . . . upon all his activities sits an awful passiveness, and the mind adores with pure devotion an object above itself.

As we said at the outset, we cannot reason out every case in which we differ from the sentiments of these essays; we merely ask in what way does this affect men like Arnold and Blanco

White? We submit that of the two methods here described, the first would be employed by the former in editing the text of Thucydides, and by the latter in investigating the dates of the four Gospels; the second by both in hours of religious devotion and in the contemplation of the grace and love of Christ. The whole passage is worthy of the study of those especially who are engaged in the exposition of religious truth.

There are two other papers in this volume which will command the attention of theological students and those interested in foreign missions. The first is an admirable essay on the Book of Job; the second, on Indian Conversion. We offer our respectful thanks to the editor of these volumes for the gift which he has added to our literature. It was well that the Christian Church in all its sections should know the character and works of one of the most consistent members of the Established Church of England. It is a type that has been moulded in a narrow matrix; but it is unflawed and complete in itself. Whether it is one that will repeat itself through many generations it were hard to say. Two conditions are necessary for its existence. The first is a mind in natural sympathy with the studious leisure of a University and the monotonous duties of a country parish. The second is that of a mind which is out of sympathy with the movement of contemporary thought, and whose conservatism enables it to dwell in the past rather than in the present or the future. The first condition may more easily be fulfilled than the second; but both were present in the formation of Dr. Mozley's character as a Churchman.

#### "THE PSALMIST."

A few weeks ago we had the pleasure of noticing the chant-book which formed the first instalment of the new edition of "The Psalmist." Bound up with this we are now enabled to welcome the hymn and tune book. We have already had occasion to express our opinion that the work, as it originally appeared under the editorship of the late Vincent Novello, was, notwithstanding all its defects, the best tune-book ever published in this country, and we have long felt sure that had its proprietors only been willing to adapt it to the requirements of these later times by eliminating such portions as had been rendered obsolete by improved taste, and adding tunes of admitted excellence, which had either been overlooked by the original compilers or had since come into existence, "The Psalmist" might successfully have held its own against the rivals which have gradually displaced it. The proprietors have at last bestirred themselves, and the new edition before us is the result of their somewhat tardy enterprise. We only hope that they will not find themselves too late in the field. Considering the characteristic beauty of many of the tunes, and the circumstances in which the collection originated, it would have been a lasting shame, particularly to the Baptist denomination, had the book been allowed to fall into oblivion. We therefore gladly hailed the announcement of this new edition, the more so as the editorship was entrusted to so sound and reputable a musician as Mr. Prout.

But now that the book is before us, we find ourselves reluctantly compelled to welcome it somewhat less cordially than we had hoped. The editor tells us in his preface that "the first wish of the proprietors was to embody in the new work as large a portion as possible of the old material." In this wish every one who knew and appreciated the "old material" would assuredly concur. But the editor proceeds: "On careful examination, however, it was found that many of the tunes in the old 'Psalmist' were written in the taste of a past generation; while in other cases the arrangements were so elaborate that their retention in their original form would be of no practical utility." For this we were quite prepared. But we were not prepared for the omission of such tunes as Adoraim, Epworth, Ivy Bridge, Kidbrook, Kirkdale, Maidstone, Tyne, Irene, Dove Dale, Florence, Bonchurch, Cheltenham, Day Spring, Gorton, Salamis, Nain, Norwood, Greenhithe, Antwerp, Madely, Westwood, Cologne, Nazareth, and numerous others which might be mentioned. Admitting that the charge of "elaborate arrangement" may be brought against such tunes as Ephesus (from Cherubini's *Requiem*), Portland, and perhaps two or three more of the omitted tunes, we should hardly agree that their retention would have been "of no practical utility," seeing that the book is intended for

"Domestic and Family Use," as well as for "Congregational Worship." But that objection surely does not apply to any of those in the above list, while the only tunes in the old edition "written in the taste of a past generation" were such as Helmsley, Rest, Trumpet, and others of the same class, which have been properly excluded, though even these we should consider preferable, on the ground of their genuine heartiness, to many of the tame and lifeless compositions at present in fashion. We do not know who is responsible for the omission we so greatly deplore; but, referring to the insertion of some tunes, "of which musicians will probably disapprove" (though we do not know which tunes are meant, unless they be some of the American ones), the editor "wishes it to be understood that the responsibility for the selection, as it stands, rests with the proprietors—not with himself." Nevertheless, we cannot help suspecting that Mr. Prout's well-known German proclivities have had their influence in the matter; the new portion of the collection, as it now stands, being largely made up of German chorales and tunes constructed on their model. It might reasonably have been expected that the wish of the proprietors "to embody in the new work as large a portion as possible of the old material" would be fairly complied with, but we respectfully submit that this has not been done. Several of the tunes which have been excluded were identical in form with, and certainly not inferior in character to, those which have displaced them. We should have thought that special circumstances would have suggested the retention of some which we miss—for instance, that having regard to the early history of the old book, the name of John Howard Hinton would have secured the insertion of his only tune "Chicago," against which, we presume, no serious defect would be alleged.

But without here entering upon any discussion of the merits or demerits of the German chorale style as applied to English psalmody, it may be truly said that there are books enough and to spare, chiefly if not exclusively devoted to it; whereas the original "Psalmist," while embodying a fair and ample proportion of that element, abounded in tunes of an artistic beauty and a devotional pathos which have since become unfashionable. We think that this characteristic of the old book ought to have been made a more prominent feature than we find it in the new one, and that it might have been so made without sacrificing any of the new matter really worth inserting. Among the present 463 tunes we might fairly have expected to find more than "about 160" of the former 400; and had the new index mentioned, as the old one did, the composers and arrangers of the tunes, we would gladly have seen the names "V. Novello," "S. Wesley," and some others we remember, rather more frequently occurring.

Another mistake, we take it, has been the alteration of the names of some of the tunes to those under which they appear in other collections. For example, the tune called Dorchester in the old book appears in the new as Magdalen College, a name suggested by the history of the tune, no doubt; but still Dorchester is the old "Psalmist" name for it, while the Dorchester of the new book is a different tune of a different metre. Again, the old favourite common metre Charmouth is called in the new book Manchester (the name given to a different tune in the old book) while the Charmouth of the new book is a long metre. Of some tunes in the old edition, as Day Spring and Nain, the names alone have been retained and applied to other tunes in the new edition. This is confusing, and hardly fair to the reputation of some of the old favourites.

But, while lamenting the absence of numerous old tunes, let us be thankful for those which have been spared to us, and rejoice that we still have Woolstanton, Wandsworth, Verona, Genoa, Lavendon, Eversley, Prestwich, Walworth, Westham, Carlisle, Falmouth, Amersham, Spring Vale, Galilee, Waterstock, St. Vedast, Colosse, St. Faith's, Truro (six lines 7's.), Berlin (Spohr's), Lisbon, Hamburg, Kensington, &c., few of which, we believe, are to be met with in any other collection, and, if so, only "by permission." Our space does not permit us to notice, as we could wish, the "new material," which includes a few well-known tunes which were unaccountably omitted from the first edition, and others which have since become deservedly popular, besides many originals, some of which were composed by the editor for special hymns. But the feature which gives the book its special value being, as we have already hinted, the portion of the old edition embodied in it, there is the less need for criticising the remainder.

We must, however, not omit to mention that with the tunes is printed an admirable selection of hymns, including all the best known evangelical ones, but gathered, as the preface tells

\* *The Psalmist*. A Collection of Hymns, Tunes, Chants, and Anthems for Congregational Worship, and Domestic and Family Use. Published under the Editorial Superintendence of EBENEZER PROUT, B.A. (Haddon and Co.; Novello and Co.)



us, "from various sections of the Christian Church." Had the tunes been similarly associated with anyone of the existing collections of hymns, their adoption might have been facilitated, but, as an edition of the music is also printed separately, we shall hope to see the "Psalmist" gradually reasserting its former position in our churches. The music type, though small, is clear, and the volume, even including the hymns and canticles, sufficiently portable.

#### TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS AND BACK.\*

Those who have recently been engaged in the study of the books of Captains Nares and Markham will assuredly err if, under the idea that anything more about the Arctic regions is *de trop*, they fail to ask for Captain Kennedy's volume, or cast it wearily aside when it reaches them. It does not come into competition with that kind of record at all; and indeed we are not sure whether the introduction of "Arctic" into the title-page just at the present time was altogether wise, even though that is sufficiently qualified by the rest of the title. The book is, however, a most delightful record of a summer journey through Norway and Lapland, relieved by bits of vivid description, attesting a well disciplined faculty of observation and containing valuable remarks on the manners and customs of the people and the natural history of the countries traversed. Captain Kennedy makes no pretence at systematic writing: he merely revises his diary, so to say, and presents it to us; but every page is fresh, bright, and suggestive, and will well reward perusal. Having reached Christiania, Captain Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy (to whom the book is dedicated) hired a pair of good carioles, and drove down country to Trondjhem, and there they embarked in a coasting steamer for the Loffodens and Tromsø. We have been made very familiar with the scenery of Norway, its wild grandeur, the frowning cliffs of the fjords, and so on; but here there is undoubted variety and freshness, in part gained from Captain Kennedy's life-long experience in travel and natural history, which enable him clearly to see things of importance where certainly the ordinary hurrying tourist would never see them. As it would be quite impossible in the short compass of a review to give any adequate description or outline of the book, we shall content ourselves with presenting a couple of extracts as faithful samples of Captain Kennedy's style. The first shall be a description of a "Midsummer's Midnight" at Trondjhem:—

After supper at eleven p.m., my wife and I took a stroll down the then deserted streets to the edge of the fjord, where we remained until midnight, looking on the bright calm waters of the fjord. It is "Midsummer's Night"; all is peaceful, the city is wrapt in sleep, and no noise is heard to break the stillness around us. Yonder we can see the dome of the cathedral, where the Sovereigns of Norway have been crowned from time out of mind. It is nearly as light as broad day in England, but an indescribably lovely mellow tint rests upon every object in our view, and the delicate white plumage of the hosts of sea-gulls which are hovering over the still waters of the fjord, has a roseate hue which causes them to appear even more beautiful creatures than ever. As we stand gazing on the peaceful aspect of the ancient town, one cannot but think of the glorious deeds and daring adventures of the Vikings of old; and one feels almost as enthusiastic for the well-being of Norway as are its own sons, than whom no people in the world could be more patriotic, and as we turn our steps homeward, our thoughts revert to the stirring lines of Mrs. Hemans's mountain war-song, which we believe would rouse many a stout heart to-day, as it did of yore, to do battle for their beloved "Gamle Norge."

Many speculations have been indulged in at different times by travellers and scientists regarding the cause of the sudden and surprising migrations of the countless hordes of the little rat-like rodents of northern latitudes called the lemming. Captain Kennedy gives a very comprehensive account of their habits, and adds this passage about the "mystery" of their migrations:—

Of the various causes which lead to the wonderful migrations of these creatures, the most probable one is, I think, the temporary superabundance of the lemmings during certain winters after a favourable breeding season. As a natural consequence of the increase of their numbers, a scarcity of food prevails, and they are compelled to quickly shift their quarters from the high-lying and comparatively barren fields, which are their summer haunts, to the more fertile cultivated regions in the valleys.

Their enormous numbers, after an unusually favourable breeding season, can be easily accounted for when it is stated that the lemming is very prolific, the female adding to the number of her domestic circle several times during the year, and producing five or even six young at a birth. They are, one would imagine, useless animals; but in some districts they are caught and eaten by the peasants, who say that when properly cooked the lemming is as palatable as the squirrel,

\* To the Arctic Regions and Back in Six Weeks. Being a Summer Tour in Lapland and Norway; with Notes on Sport and Natural History. By Captain A. W. M. CLARK KENNEDY. (Sampson Low and Co.)

which latter inoffensive little creature is a favourite article of food in many parts of Europe. As their food consists almost entirely of vegetable diet, the lemmings may not be so unsteady when "served up" at table as we would imagine them to be; we confess, however, that we hardly care to try one, even if cooked by a Parisian chef. There is little doubt that, by one of the wondrous dispositions of Providence, some kind of instinctive foreboding of an approaching unfavourable season is felt by the lemmings, causing them to leave their summer quarters; for all observers, I believe, agree that their chief migrations occur during the autumn months of those years which are followed by an unusually severe winter.

Their largest moves take place as a rule about once in every ten or eleven years, but partial migratory movements occur much more frequently. What an extraordinary instinct must it be that causes them to voluntarily assemble in countless masses from a district embracing perhaps several hundreds of square miles, at some given point, and whence, having collected all their forces, they proceed towards the west. Onward they go, in one enormous battalion, like the hosts of locusts one sees in Upper Egypt, and they proceed in a direct course, turning neither to the left nor to the right.

The appearance of the country after one of those hordes of rats has passed over it has been compared by some writers to a ploughed field, all grass and herbage being devoured to the roots in parallel paths, like furrows. Nothing seems to deter the lemmings from following out the line of march they have chosen for themselves, and of course many thousands are drowned when crossing rivers, fords, and torrents, which, apparently, are by no means accounted serious impediments by these curious animals.

Captain Kennedy, like other travellers, is drawn in a kindly way to the Laps, though certainly the attraction could not be attributed to their "extreme ugliness," nor to their habit of wearing their clothes, sleeping or waking, till they literally fall off their bodies in rags. He gives us many glimpses into the Lap habits and ways of life. It seems that the reindeer, on which the Laps depend, give so little milk that some 300 deer are necessary to support a family of five or six persons; and that the Laps are perforce nomadic through their dependence on these reindeer, which they must follow ever and anon to new feeding grounds, where fresh supplies of the desired moss is to be found. In seeking for this moss the reindeer will scrape down even to the extent of a few feet of snow, and he has an odd habit of actually burying himself in the snow for heat and protection from insects, till no more of him is visible than his horns. It is apparently an idyllic fallacy which attributes perfect docility and obedience to the reindeer. When driven, it will often turn suddenly round upon the poor Lap, whose only means of defence against the animal's horns is to whirl over the sledge bottom upwards, and shelter himself beneath it; and when the deer has tired himself out with "butting" on the wood, the Lap gets up and resumes his seat, his whip, and his journey. Many Laps find it impossible to exist by means of the reindeer, and betake themselves to fishing and to homes near the shore.

We must add that the work is supplemented by a most admirable map, showing the route, by many beautiful small wood-cuts and by history appendices, which will prove of natural service to scientific readers. We cannot do more than once again very cordially recommend this interesting and instructive volume.

#### NATURAL HISTORY AND RURAL LIFE.\*

This is a most attractive book. The writer, accepting for the nonce the standpoint of the honest gamekeeper (whom, of course, he has actually seen and carefully studied), presents us with a series of carefully and forcibly written studies of the various phases of rural life which present themselves to such an one—the pleasures, the difficulties, in a word, the ups and downs of the gamekeeper's life. This leads naturally enough to the writer's touching on some minor social questions, such as poaching, and the best means to prevent or lessen it; the preservation of commons, and some of the disadvantages of their preservation, such as certainly would never strike a townsman, and on which country gentlemen of certain tastes would, in any circumstances, be prone to lay far too much weight. Our author, it is clear, is a practised sportsman, but he combines with his liking for sport a genuine love of nature, a talent for patient observation, and a skilful pictorial style, which is at once clear and simple, but which never passes into the "over-fine," so as to be out of keeping with the touches of human nature which come in with so great effect in the description of the gamekeeper's house and wife and family. The little volume, in a word, combines something of White's *Selborne*, "Life Among My Own Folk," and Charles Kingsley's lighter natural history essays. There is nothing formal or exhaustive in the plan, and yet the writer keeps strictly to

\* *The Gamekeeper at Home: Sketches of Natural History and Rural Life.* (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

certain lines, thus avoiding all confusion as he passes naturally from topic to topic. Alongside of hints about preserving skins, you may read something about mushrooms and truffles, and gain considerable knowledge of human character at the same time as you are being made familiar with some of the perverse habits of poachers, or the wise and wary ways of crows, magpies, rabbits, hares, or foxes. On most of these subjects our author has something fresh to say, removing old fancies, beliefs, prejudices, or misconceptions. The book, in fact, is a repository of fresh facts and observations upon animal life and habit. The following on the secret of observation may be quoted:—

This is the secret of observation—stillness, silence, and apparent indifference. In some instinctive way these wild creatures learn to distinguish when one is or is not intent upon them in a spirit of enmity, and if very near it is always the eye they watch. So long as you observe them, as it were, from the corner of the eyeball sideways, or look over their heads at something beyond, it is well. Turn your glance full upon them to get a better view, and they are gone.

When waiting in a dry ditch with a gun on a warm autumn afternoon for a rabbit to come out, sometimes a bunny will suddenly appear at the mouth of a hole which your knee nearly touches. He stops dead, as if petrified with astonishment, sitting on his haunches. His full, dark eye is on you with a gaze of intense curiosity; his nostrils work as if sniffing; his whiskers move; and every now and then he thumps with his hind legs upon the earth with a low, dull thud. This is evidently a sign of great alarm, at the noise of which any other rabbit within hearing instantly disappears in the "bury." Yet there your friend sits and watches you as if spellbound, so long as you have the patience neither to move hand or foot, nor to turn your eye. Keep your glance on a frond of the fern just beyond him, and he will stay. The instant your eye meets his or a finger stirs he plunges out of sight.

It is so also with birds. Walk across a meadow swinging a stick, even humming, and the rooks calmly continue their search for grubs within thirty yards; stop to look at them and they rise on the wing directly. So, too, the finches in the trees by the roadside. Let the wayfarer pass beneath the boughs on which they are singing, and they will sing on, if he moves without apparent interest; should he pause to listen, their wings glisten in the sun as they fly.

The author holds that animals possess a genuine kind of reason, and such an initiatory power, as in man is called originality, invention, discovery, and that they make experiments. He gives this illustration of it:—

I had a pointer that exhibited this faculty in a curious manner. She was weakly when young, and for that reason, together with other circumstances, was never properly trained, a fact that may perhaps have prevented her "mind" from congealing into the stolidity of routine. She became an out-door pet, and followed at heel everywhere. One day some ponds were netted, and of the fish taken a few chances to be placed in a great stone trough from which cattle drank in the yard—a common thing in the country. Some time afterwards, the trough being foul, the fish—they were roach, tench, perch, and one small jack—were removed to a shallow tub while it was being cleansed. In this tub being scarcely a foot deep, though broad, the fish were of course distinctly visible, and at once became the object of the most intense interest to the pointer. She would not leave it, but stood watching every motion of the fish, with her head now on one side now on the other. There she must have remained some hours, and was found at last in the act of removing them one by one, and laying them softly quite unhurt on the grass.

I put them back into the water, and waited to see the result. She took a good look and then plunged her nose right under the surface and half-way up the neck, completely submerging the head, and in that position groped about on the bottom till a fish came in contact with her mouth and was instantly snatched out. Her head must have been under water each time nearly a minute feeling for the fish. One by one she drew them out and placed them on the ground till only the jack remained. He puzzled her, darting away swift as an arrow and seeming to anticipate the enemy. But after a time he too was captured.

They were not injured—not the mark of a tooth was to be seen—and swam as freely as ever when restored to the water. So soon as they were put in again the pointer recommenced her fishing and could hardly be got away by force. The fish were purposely left in the tub. The next day she returned to the amusement, and soon became so dexterous as to pull a fish out almost the instant her nose went under water. The jack was always the most difficult to catch, but she managed to conquer him sooner or later. When returned to the trough, however, she was done, the water was too deep. Scarcely anything could be imagined apparently more opposite to the hereditary intelligence of a pointer than this, and certainly no one attempted to teach her, neither did she do it for food. It was an original notion of her own. To what can it be compared but mind proceeding by experiment?

They can also adjust their conduct to circumstances, as when they take to hunting on their own account they then generally work in couples; and are careful not to indulge in the noises which, in ordinary hunting, they permit themselves.

The ingenuity of poachers is very great. Such cleverness, ready adaptation of means to ends, and thorough perseverance, would in any honest course ensure success. We quote an example:—

The poachers observe that after a fish has once escaped from an attempt of the kind, it is ever after far more difficult of capture. The first time the jack was still, and took no notice of the insidious approach of the wire gliding along towards it; but the next—unless a long interval elapses before a second trial—the moment it comes near he is away. At each succeeding attempt,



whether hurt or not, he grows more and more suspicious, till at last to merely stand still or stop while walking on the bank is sufficient for him; he is off with a swish of the tail to the deeper water, leaving behind him a cloud, so to say, of mud swept up from the bottom to conceal the direction of his flight. For it would almost seem as if the jack throws up this mud on purpose; if much disturbed he will quite discolour the brook. The wire does a good deal to depopulate the stream, and is altogether a deadly implement.

But a clever fish-poacher can land a jack even without a wire, and with no better instrument than a willow stick cut from the nearest osier-bed. The willow, or withy, as it is usually called, is remarkably pliant, and can be twisted into any shape. Selecting a long, slender wand, the poacher strips it of leaves, gives the smaller end a couple of twists, making a noose and running knot of the stick itself. The mode of using it is precisely similar to that followed with a wire; but it requires a little more dexterity, because, of course, the wood, flexible as it is, does not draw up so quickly or so closely as the metal, neither does it take so firm a grip. A fish once caught by a wire can be slung about almost anywhere, it holds so tightly. The withy noose must be jerked up the instant it passes under that part of the jack where the weight of the fish is balanced—the centre of gravity. If there is an error in this respect it should be towards the head rather than towards the tail. Directly the jack is thrown out upon the sward he must be seized, or he will slip from the noose, and possibly find his way back again into the water. With a wire there is little risk of that; but then the withy does not cut its way into the fish.

By the way, it is observed that, if a poacher ever does use a gun, it is on a misty day, because the sound does not travel half the distance through fog; but was it not demonstrated by Professor Tyndall in recent experiments in fog-signalling at sea that this is an error? If so, are we to understand that the fact is so, and that the poacher proceeds under a delusion in this case?

#### SOME REVIEWS.

*The Fortnightly* is heavily charged with foreign politics and Lord Beaconsfield. Even Mr. Anthony Trollope, who tells in his own charming style his adventures in Iceland during this summer, cannot conclude without a political reference. It seems some one once suggested that England should take Iceland. "Happily," says Mr. Trollope, "for ourselves, happily for Iceland probably we abstained. Unhappily at the present moment we are in a more triumphant mood. It is pleasanter for us to look back at the idea of taking Iceland without a cause, than to think that we have been made to take Cyprus with such a cause." Mr. Laing, in the first article, and the editor in the review of home and foreign affairs, have subjected the Convention with Turkey to a severe analysis and criticism. The former, with his practical knowledge of Asia, writes with special authority. Considering that Turkey in Asia is as large as France, Spain, and Italy put together, and that it is for the most part a network of mountain chains without roads, he justly says that the task to which Lord Beaconsfield has committed us is a most serious one if, he adds, *we are to take his convention seriously*. He goes fully into the question of cost, and calculates that the occupation of Cyprus alone will add £1,000,000 a year to our estimates. The latter writer refers more to the moral aspect of our present foreign policy. He concludes that "as bad as all the embarrassments into which Lord Beaconsfield's delight in a policy of surprises has plunged England, is the outburst he has stimulated at home of passions we had hoped Englishmen had long outgrown. To him England owes it that the hunger for territory has been once again roused in a race which has tens of thousands of square miles of fertile soil, which the world would be only too grateful to Englishmen if they would reclaim it from the wilderness." The anonymous writer of the "Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield" completes his history this month. "In the meantime, Lord Beaconsfield's adventures are not over; the last chapter of them remains to be written. The materials of it are accumulating, and the story may reach a new point by the time these words are before the eyes of the reader; but it cannot yet be fully told, nor its moral completely drawn." The tone of this paper is as unpleasant as the former ones, and not so amusing. It was natural, perhaps, in such a criticism to exhibit in contrast the present relations of the Prime Minister with the Foreign Secretary and those of earlier days; but it is a scarcely dignified thing to do. There are two or three bits of smart writing in the article. "England and Turkey have been drawing bills upon each other, which cannot be paid, and offering them to Europe as good security." "Lord Beaconsfield's reputation as an orator will depend in the future, as it does now, on isolated sentences and short passages, admitting of separation from the speeches in which they are found, because they have in reality no vital connection with them. They are ornaments stuck on, or purple patches let into a sometimes threadbare

robe. He has converted his intellectual wealth into portable property, as peasants abroad invest their savings in golden earrings and bracelets, or as Eastern merchants carry theirs in diamonds and precious stones." The year in which Mr. Disraeli first took office was that in which the Duke of Wellington died and Napoleon III. revived the French empire. "On the very day on which the House of Commons heard the Ministerial statement of the recognition of Napoleon, it, with a sort of ironical appropriateness, voted a large sum of money for the solemn interment of the Duke of Wellington. It buried one era before entering upon another; and Lord Beaconsfield was the man to officiate at both ceremonies." "The era of blunder and swagger, and national Chauvinism, of tawdry and flashy government which Napoleon III. introduced in France, Lord Beaconsfield, more than twenty years afterwards, was to initiate in England." The sentence with which the article opens has also reference to Napoleon. "The sensible public is never blinded by the vulgar glitter of stars and garters. Wise Frenchmen saw behind the glitter of the Tuileries the Man of December, and waited for Mexico and Sedan. Englishmen with good memories see under this new blue riband the political bravo who struck at Peel." Among the remaining articles two are on literature—"Buddhist Folklore," and "Henry Murger," the latter being another of Mr. George Saintsbury's French studies. Mr. W. R. Greg offers a not unexpected criticism upon Mr. John Morley's article on Lancashire in the previous number of the *Review*.

The *Contemporary Review* contains an article on Cyprus, which is descriptive rather than political. The number is devoted to general subjects. Julius Mohl, of whom Max Müller gives a full and appreciative account, and who, a German Orientalist, was also a member of the Institut de France, is the subject of the first paper. But the first article in point of interest and of permanent importance is, we venture to think, the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt's on "Evolution and Pantheism." This would seem to be the first of a series of papers designed in reference to religion, art, and science. The treatment of these difficult subjects is fresh and original, and certain aspects of moral life, both in animals as well as in man, are pressed home with force and directness. The illustrations are drawn from the poets and from ordinary life, and they show how certainly man produces or increases in the more intelligent brutes sympathy with his own emotional nature. "Argus is just running down, or dying, when he sees Ulysses. Why and how did he wag his tail? On the scientific side, because he celebrated all down his vertebrae, and agitated the last seven or eight. On the spiritual side, because he, Argus, whatever he was, loved Ulysses, far away above him and out of reach, as Ulysses may have loved Athens." Another instance is chosen from the hunting-field and the power of a rider to give courage to a horse. The pantheism of Wordsworth is admirably explained, while Evolution is accepted as a possible Divine method which in no way accounts for the origin of the universe, certainly not of man's emotional and moral nature. We have greatly enjoyed Professor Blackie's article, "The Scot." It is thoroughly characteristic of its author and of his countrymen. Professor Lindsay sums up with authority the results of the recent movement in the Free Church of Scotland; and Abbé Martin gives a hardly satisfactory answer to the question, "What hinders the Ritualists from becoming Roman Catholics?" The account by W. H. James, M.P., of "The Parochial Charities of London," will be needed by-and-by; but it is a timely article. Of the two "Contemporary Essays and Comments," the first, on Theocratic and Atheocratic Equality, would have been better omitted. For whom, we would ask, are such papers written? They render crude ideas about Atheism familiar amongst young inquiring minds, and they give but a very partial account of either the negative or positive side. They would certainly carry no conviction to the minds of those capable of most thoroughly discussing the subject.

The *Princeton Review* for July contains several valuable articles among others of very questionable worth. The first by Professor Porter on "Exploration as Verifying Revelation," and the last by Professor W. Henry Green on "The Prophets and Prophecy," shed a clear light upon obscure portions of Hebrew history, and form a useful explanatory commentary upon predictions that have either seemed to fail or are of doubtful application. Lionel Beale, of King's College, discusses "Materialism," and offers the practical advice that Christians should leave off defending religion, and show the untenableness of materialism. Professor

Mahaffy, in an account of "Kant, and His Fortunes in England," gives an admirable summary of his philosophy, and shows him to be an epoch-making writer, in contrast with the many philosophical writers who have followed him in Germany and England. "Christianity under the Roman Empire" contains a mass of useful information and deserves careful reading. It not only deserves but needs carefulness, as it is in places a little uncritical.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra*. The two most striking articles in the last issue of this review are on a subject lately discussed by the *Contemporary*, that of "Future Punishment." By one writer Christ's words are subjected to a searching analysis, and in a concordance following the word "eternal" is collected under its various meanings from the Old and New Testament Scriptures. By another writer the question, "Is Eternal Punishment Endless?" is very fully discussed, and a definite and affirmative answer retained. The treatment that the subject receives from both these writers is very thorough, and deserves careful consideration. Students of Scripture should go through the verbal analysis here presented. Professor John P. Lacroix gives an exposition of the works of Rothe, which is of little value, and Professor Gould an original paper on "The Extent of Inspiration," which is a considerable modification of older views. It struck us on reading it that if this view is correct the writers on endless punishment would have found their task more difficult than it was. A very judicious criticism is given of Mr. Cook's Monday Lectures.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*A Practical Handbook to the Principal Professions*. By CHARLES E. PASCOE. (Hardwicke and Bogue.) This will be found to be an extremely useful book, and we will say why. How often is the question, "What shall I do with my sons?" pondered! The parent begins to inquire what is necessary for the Civil Service either at home or abroad, for the civil engineer, the solicitor, for the navy, &c. Sometimes he does not know where to go to obtain the information, and very often, when obtained, it is defective. Now, Mr. Pascoe, in this work, gives all that is necessary to know at first. He answers the questions you are sure to ask. Have you a boy that you don't know what to do with? Get this little volume, and see from it whether he is fit for any of the services referred to.

*Animals and their Social Powers*. By MARY TURNER ANDREWS. (Griffith and Farran.) The idea of this work is not new, but its construction is somewhat fresh. Anecdotes of animals we have had—we have them every week and every month; talking animals are as old as the "Arabian Nights," not to mention other works; but a good, and of course genuine, collection of a good many talking animals is a rarity. Such a rarity Miss Andrews has produced. We are somewhat surprised, however, to find that all the animals talk in the same style, whereas we should have imagined that a cat and a horse had rather different styles. Most of the anecdotes are about dogs, which is a mistake, because they are as plentiful as blackberries. But there is one of a "Conscientious Cat." That cat should have been sent to the last Crystal Palace Exhibition as the only specimen of her kind. Miss Andrews' book is very readable, and should do good.

*Flowers: Their Designs, Shapes, Perfumes, and Colours*. By J. E. TAYLOR, Ph. D., F.L.S., F.G.S. etc. (Hardwicke and Bogue.) The name of Mr. Taylor, as one of our oldest and most observant naturalists, should be a sufficient recommendation for any work to which he may attach his name. He has written many works—his editorial labours as the editor of *Science Gossip* those only can appreciate who read that journal every month. This is one of his most attractive and most useful books, as it is, in some respects, his most elaborate. We have many cheap and good works on flowers, but not one that covers the space that Mr. Taylor's covers. He gives us happy descriptions, with beautifully coloured illustrations, but he gives us also a science of flowers. Do you want to know, as you should, all that can be told, at present, of the structure and the colour of flowers, and how and why they are, in the economy of the Divine creation, such as we see them to be? Do you want to know, as you should, when those that you now see first appeared upon the surface of this world, and the order in which they appeared? Do you want to know, as you should, all about their geographical distribution, their relations with birds and insects, with the wind, why they are coloured and shaped as you find them to be, the uses of their perfumes, and how they protect themselves from their enemies? Then read this book carefully and studiously. It



should send you into the lanes and the fields and to your gardens with a new wonder at, and a new reverence for, the exquisite designs of the Almighty Designer. Few works of this nature have pleased us better than this of Mr. Taylor's.

*Brownie.* By C. W. BARDSELY. (Marcus Ward and Co.) Mr. Bardsley made good his title to be no ordinary writer of fiction in "John Lexley's Troubles," which, notwithstanding some artistic defect of plot and some rather ignorant caricatures of Dissent, was a superior work. This is of a different kind. It might have been termed an "Idyll," for it is the tale of true and passionate love, only that there is also intertwined with it the tale of an untrue, more passionate love—a most sacrificing love in the end. "Brownie" is the daughter of a clerical schoolmaster, who engages a very whole-hearted University man for his assistant. Whole in every way is Tom—single-minded, straightforward, pure as a woman, strong as an athlete. He falls in love with "Brownie," not knowing who she is, as he is going down to his and her place. The conversation in the railway is capitally told—that is to say, it is just as it would have been, given the two characters of the two persons, and that, we take it, is the highest praise that can be given to any work of fiction. So throughout. The characters are few, but they are very real, and they all act as we should expect them to act. And the incidents are few, but they are well wrought up, without exaggeration. This is the best of Messrs. Ward and Co.'s "Blue Bell" series that has come under our notice, and if others should equal it, it will be proved that good original novels can be produced at a low as well as at a high price.

*My Star.* A Novel. By BERTHE VADIER. Translated from the French. (F. Warne and Co.) Ecstatic, sentimental, ejaculatory, poetical. These four words describe this curious novel, but it is fresh and healthy and well worth reading.—Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. have published another of their Blue Bell series of original tales—*A Little Western Flower*, by M. C. HELMORE. The tale is well put together, is sufficiently sensational, and has an unsuspected plot. There are two characters in it with some hue of originality—the doctor and Fantasy; but a prosy doctor is perhaps not a very original character.

*Only a Penny; or, One of the Least of These.* By the Author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam." (Ward, Lock, and Co.) There can, we imagine, be no doubt that the expectations of the publishers of this little work will be realised, and that many will "like it." It is written, they say, "to awaken interest and sympathy for the multitude of poor children whose forlorn condition in our great wealthy towns call for the active help of all." The incidents are common, and such as might be expected, but we must pay our tribute to the tenderness of the writing and the skilfulness of most of the sketches. To read this and to act upon the impulse it is sure to create is to advance in the only life worth advancing in.—*Bible Readings from the Gospels for Mothers' Meetings, &c.* By Mrs. FREDERICK LOCKER. (Religious Tract Society.) We are not sure that this work is well adapted for its purpose. Better read the Gospels themselves, and that is our opinion with regard to all adaptations of this kind.—*Taking Tales for Cottage Homes*, edited by W. H. G. KINGSTON (Griffith and Farran), contains some very effective narratives of the most varied kind. We have in the volume before us "The Miller of Hillbrook"; "Tom Trueman; or, Life at Sea in the Merchant Service," and "The Fortunes of Michael Hall and his Family in Canada." The tales are told with effect, and each carries in itself the moral of all good life.—We have received four more of the tastefully written and tastefully illustrated small quarto books published by W. WELLS GARDNER, and illustrated by H. J. A. MILES. The first is *Deare Childie: a Parish Idyll*. By S. J. STONE, M.A. It is a tender and beautiful little memorial of a little child. We scarcely know whether Mr. Stone—whose devotional poetry needs no praise—or Mr. Miles, has most happily caught the spirit that should animate such a memorial. Both are sometimes so true as to be painful—at least to those who have loved and lost. *The King in his Beauty* is by Miss ARMSTRONG, with the same illustrator. Here we have spiritual aspiration, spiritual truth, delicately expressed by both writer and artist. *The Changed Cross* is by the Hon. Mrs. CHAS. HOBART, Mr. Miles being again the illustrator. Here also is a profound spiritual truth most finely expressed, and sometimes with surpassing tenderness. *The Cloud and the Star* is by the same author and the same artist, but it is rather too fanciful. Teaching of this kind must be of the very best to be good at all.

#### HIGH CHURCHMEN AND RITUALISTS ON THE MACKONOCHE JUDGMENT.

We gave in our last number some opinions on the Mackonochie judgment. The parties referred to above had not, however, then spoken. The *Guardian* now says:—"It is no business of ours to attempt *tantas componere lites*. But the matter can scarcely rest here. For, with the Judicial Committee authorising him to pass a particular sentence, and the Queen's Bench Division prohibiting him from enforcing it, the Dean of Arches may fairly ask what he is to do. If the power to issue a monition of this kind be doubtful but convenient, it should have the sanction of Parliament; if it requires to be guarded by law, it should be so guarded; if it is inexpedient, it should be relinquished altogether."

The *John Bull* is decisive as to Lord Penzance's course:—"Lord Penzance must appeal to the House of Lords, or retire. His place could be much better filled, and a vacancy might possibly open the way for mitigating the outrage inflicted on the ecclesiastical jurisdiction by his intrusion. For this purpose some amendment—it ought to be the repeal—of the Public Worship Regulation Act is indispensable. Lord Cairns, too, is bound to consider the Lord Chief Justice's outspoken condemnation of the usurpation of the Judicial Committee. It will be nothing short of a public scandal if any more prosecutions are authorised before courts branded with this damaging censure. The bishop must see to this."

In the *Church Review* we find the following, and are not surprised to find it:—

The Queen's Bench judgment in the Mackonochie case is one of those shocks to the enemy which ought to hasten so desirable a consummation as that just suggested. The most damning feature in it is the powerful illustration it affords from so high a quarter of the old charge that anything has been thought good enough for a Ritualist. Even the Baptist Mr. Justice Lush still maintains that if Mr. Mackonochie received "substantial justice" forms of law were thrown away upon him. Our amiable ecclesiastical judges have never in a single instance relaxed a technicality, but, on the other hand, when technicalities befriended their victim they substitute what they call—substantial justice. But the Lord Chief Justice of England, pardonably impressed with the dignity of his court, sweeps away these cobwebs of smaller men and smaller minds. The possibility of such an exposure of the Judicial Committee's judgment in 1868 as that administered by Sir Alexander Cockburn is another scandal to our courts. His lordship's judgment, in fact, carries out honestly the principles laid down by the Judicial Committee in 1868, but which in their sentence on Mr. Purchase they—we dare not say whether honestly or dishonestly—proceed to violate. Such a sneer aimed at the judgment of a high tribunal as that it is so absurd that the reporter must have been in fault, is probably unprecedented. The easy weapon of a monition held in *terrorem* over the head of a persecuted Ritualist, so that at any moment he can be suspended at a cost of about five pounds, has been shivered into atoms. The question is whether spite, prejudice, and resentment—thinking the destruction of a Ritualist always to be substantial justice—will seriously attempt to pick up the pieces and mend them. We are prepared for almost anything, but the House of Lords cannot be packed or coerced, and we know there are some independent legal peers who will let their minds be known. Considering the several serious messages that have issued from Lord Penzance and his mock Court of Arches, it must have been refreshing to his lordship to be made himself the recipient of "Whereof fail not at your peril." By the way, it is but fair to say that no blame lies at Lord Penzance's door for his last escapade, which was necessitated by the procedure already adopted in a similar case by the superior tribunal. Meanwhile we may pause to sum "the tottle of the whole." The Prosecution Company have spent 40,000*l.* in twelve years, and they are where they were when they began. We wait the next move, and we wait in confidence, for we still believe "No weapon formed against thee shall prosper."

In the *Church Times* we find the following:—

It was not disputed in the course of the proceedings, either by counsel or by the bench, that had new processes been instituted against Messrs. Mackonochie and Edwards, and proof been tendered of their having done acts in defiance of the Privy Council findings, they could have been convicted and punished thereupon, whatever the moral value of such a sentence may be; and therefore the recent judgment does not go quite the length of quashing the whole previous litigation as inherently bad, but only of prohibiting certain serious attempts to wrest the law and encroach on the liberties of the subject. But this, we contend, is a great deal. It establishes clearly that the Privy Council was in a far greater hurry to condemn Ritualists than to be careful about the legality and constitutional character of its own proceedings, and this affords proof of scandalous partiality and injustice which will be useful if ever an opportunity occur of having the whole question reopened and tried on its merits in the Common Law Courts. A cry has already arisen from the infidel camp for new statutory powers to confer the very authority which the Chief Justice has declared unconstitutional and illegal; but the sounder opinion of the thinking part of the public will be that there is evidence of gross wrong inflicted from partisan motives on innocent citizens, and that the moral probability is that all the proceedings against them have been bad from the first, and should not merely be quashed as respects them, but be made the basis of a bill of pains and penalties against the high public officers who have so foully abused their great trust.

This jubilation is natural. How long it will last depends upon whether the Evangelicals have courage enough to make another move. Meantime, Mr. Mackonochie himself, addressing a meeting at Willenhall last Wednesday, referring to this and pre-

vious actions, said it was with a certain amount of gratification that he felt he was free from pressure for a time. (Laughter.) He had had some ten or eleven years of pressure. (Renewed laughter.) He thought it was the beginning of 1867 when the attack began, and there had been a pretty sharp, running fire kept on ever since, or pretty nearly ever since. It was satisfactory to have a definite rest, and none the less so that the Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, had not only prevented the particular suspension in question from being served, but had also swept away all previous sentences of suspension by saying that they were completely out of the province of the Court from which they were issued. (Hear, hear.) He would be ungrateful to Almighty God if he did not acknowledge that it was a time for great thankfulness and joy, from which he ought to start again strengthened for anything else that God might have to lay upon him. As far as possible he had endeavoured to keep himself from anxiety, and he did not think, so far as he knew, he had had a bad night's rest during the whole twelve years. He had tried to do just what there was for him to do for the time being. He remembered one anxious time when he thought it necessary to defend himself, but he found that to be suddenly transformed out of a parish priest into a lawyer was a very difficult matter indeed, and he confessed that it was very disagreeable and anxious work to pick up little legal details, and try to put arguments that were plain enough to himself, so that they should be plain enough to a number of very learned lawyers, some of whom were advanced in age, and others were strongly prejudiced the other way. If he had had his own way at the beginning he should have left things alone. He well remembered a consultation which took place in the English Church Union rooms as to whether his case should be defended or not, and he then said it was very questionable whether even the old Court of Arches, with Sir R. Phillimore sitting in it, had any spiritual authority, and that being bound by the superior judgments of a secular court in the Privy Council, he thought he ought to ignore the whole proceedings. Since then his opinion that he had better not have had anything to do with any courts at all had been strengthened. He did not say that anyone put a pressure upon him, but the majority of his friends thought the best course to pursue was that which was ultimately taken, and having adopted that course, he tried simply to leave things alone. People had often asked how the matter was going to end, and he had always said, "It will all come right in the end."

#### THE LATE REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN.

We announced the death of this able and well-known minister and author in our last number. The Scottish journals abound in eulogiums of his character and his work, the *Dundee Advertiser*, the daily journal of Dundee, containing nearly two pages of an elaborately-written biographical sketch. Mr. Giffillan, however, belonged to Great Britain and not to Scotland only, although the greater part of his work had reference to his native country alone, and although as a preacher he was seldom heard south of the Tweed. But his manly and independent character and his great literary and political services were such that we should be wanting in due respect to one who served his country so well did we pass over his death as English journals, with an unhappy and too frequently exhibited national prejudice, have done. The main parts of his life may be found in the following notice abridged from the *Scotsman*:—

George Giffillan was born on Jan. 30, 1813, in the village of Comrie, where his father was minister of the Secession congregation. His mother was the daughter of the Crief Secession minister, and George was the eleventh of twelve children. From his father young Giffillan inherited literary tastes and preaching gifts, and it may be supposed that, although not at all distinguished at school, his imagination was deeply impressed by the magnificent scenery which encircled the home of his early boyhood, and amid which he loved to roam solitary or with the companionship of some out-of-the-way literary treasure. When only thirteen years of age he was entered as a student at Glasgow College, where he had as class-fellows the present Archbishop of Canterbury, the late Dr. Eadie, and Dr. Hanna. In Mr. Giffillan's own words, when at Glasgow College he "derived much benefit from the teachings of the brilliant Sir Daniel Sandford, the erudite Robert Buchanan, and the profound James Milne." Thence he went to Edinburgh, where he said he came "in contact with the foremost man then probably in the world, Professor Wilson, listened to his magnificent prelections, and gained from him a smile of approbation which was long a solitary ray of sunshine upon his obscure head." As an interesting autobiographical fragment, and as an illustration of the style and manner of the man, we quote the following from a speech delivered by Mr. Giffillan in 1877 in Dundee, on the occasion of his being presented with a public testimonial of 1,000*l.* by his friends and admirers:—

I knew also afterwards three of the *dii majorem ventum* of Scottish literature—De Quincey, Thomas Carlyle, and Thomas Aird—and met with great kindness in my early literary efforts from all these. In 1835 I was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, two of whose magnates—Dr. John Brown and Dr. John Ritchie—were my warm patrons when a student. I was



settled in Dundee in March, 1836, having previously refused a call to Comrie, my native place. Nor do I regret the step I took, for although my course here has been chequered, I have met always in Dundee kindly and generous sympathy both from my own congregation and the general public. In the year 1846 I appeared first as an author, having collected sketches originally written in my friend Thomas Aird's *Dumfries Herald* into a volume called "A Gallery of Literary Portraits," and since then I have written between ninety and a hundred separate productions, large or small, besides innumerable papers in periodicals, reviews, magazines, and newspapers. During all this term of thirty years' authorship my congregation, instead of dwindling away, has increased, and for twenty years at least has been a large, flourishing, and united body. I deem it due to myself to say that whatever favour or power I have acquired, has been not by bending to popular caprice or courting popular favourites. I have never bent except to those who were higher than myself, never praised those but whom I thought worthy of it, and never defended what I thought either intellectually weak or morally wrong. In the course of my career I have been instrumental in helping on many deserving persons—notably authors, out of a number of whom I may mention specially Alexander Smith, Sydney Dobell, and John Stanyan Bigg. These were the first three, but there were nearly three hundred after them. The public causes to which I claim being of some service are the voluntary cause, in the beginning of my career; the anti-slavery cause afterwards; the cause of the diffusion of general knowledge; and latterly, and in my judgment best of all, the cause of liberal and progressive thought.

In 1843 a sermon was preached and published by Mr. Gilfillan, entitled, "Hades, or the Unseen," which went through three editions. It gave offence to many of his clerical brethren, as seeming to admit a kind of purgatory in the future world; but, after some discussion and explanation, the matter dropped.

In 1869 Mr. Gilfillan avowed that he felt in common with many in the United Presbyterian Church that the standards of the Church "contained much dubious matter and a good deal besides about which there could be no doubt at all—being at once false and mischievous." No notice was taken at the time of the publication of this letter by the Dundee United Presbyterian Presbytery; but a few months later, in February, 1870, the late Rev. Dr. George Johnston directed the attention of the Edinburgh Presbytery to the subject, and also to certain statements in a work published about the same time by Mr. Gilfillan, entitled, "Christian Heroism," in which he affirmed that the standards of the Church were "seen now to contain many blunders—blunders of Scriptural interpretation, blunders of natural and mental philosophy, and blunders of theological doctrine." Here, again, he was brought before the Presbytery, and again the subject was dropped.

Mr. Gilfillan was the author of "The Gallery of Literary Portraits," "The Bards of the Bible," "Martyrs and Heroes of the Scottish Covenant," "The History of a Man," "Christianity and our Era," "Remoter Stars in the Church Sky," "Modern Christian Heroes," "Life of Sir Walter Scott," "Life of Dr. William Anderson, Glasgow," "Life of Robert Burns," "Hades, or the Unseen," the lives and critical dissertations on the poets embraced in the "Book of British Poetry," "The Grand Discovery, or the Fatherhood of God," "Alpha and Omega, a Series of Scripture Studies," "Night, a poem," "Edinburgh Past and Present," and death overtook him while engaged on "The History of British Poetry," and a new life of Burns, which he esteemed the most important of all his literary labours.

Of Mr. Gilfillan's character and literary work our contemporary says:—"Mr. Gilfillan undoubtedly stood out with considerable prominence, not only from the denomination to which he belonged, but from the clerical profession generally, as a man of incessant intellectual activity and unflinching sympathy with the spirit of progress. His warm impulses and ardent imagination led him almost habitually to adopt a figurative and emphatic mode of expression, which not seldom ran riot in exaggeration, and detracted, to a certain extent, from the effect of his literary work, although not a little of what he did in this way was unquestionably meritorious and valuable. These qualities, however, gave him special power as a preacher and mover of a certain section of the public mind. His eager temperament made it impossible for him to be otherwise than outspoken, and he did not scruple to say things which, while they might shock one class of people and make another stare, had at all events the effect of awakening interest and inquiry in quarters where decorous earnestness and respectable solemnity failed to secure attention. In this way he latterly became decidedly an element of power in that remarkable movement of religious opinion which has taken place in Scotland in recent years. He did not affect to conceal that he had departed from positions of orthodoxy which he had held in the earlier part of his life, and with characteristic energy and plainness of speech he proceeded to expound his altered attitude, and dwelt on it in such a fashion and with such iteration as to create controversy and give currency, in the circle which he influenced, to views which might otherwise have remained without notice. It will probably not be disputed that the movement in the United Presbyterian Church against creeds, and in favour of increased theological freedom generally, owed a good deal to Mr. Gilfillan, not only from the agitation carried on by himself personally, but also from the impetus and sup-

port which he gave to others. In future discussions his emphatic and frequent utterances from the pulpit and through the Press—for his restless vehemence could not brook the trammels associated with Church Courts and their formalities—will be missed in a sensible degree. In private life Mr. Gilfillan was understood to be warm-hearted, straightforward, and genial. Taking him altogether, the public life of Scotland, and particularly that department of it with which his professional activity was more intimately connected, has lost in him a man of many bright, strong, and generous qualities, and who laboured honestly, strenuously, and not without valuable result, to subvert superstition and bigotry, and to promote the good cause of toleration, truth, and spiritual freedom."

Of Mr. Gilfillan's local work the highest testimonials are given—culminating in the great public funeral which took place on Saturday. "As a preacher," says the *Weekly Review*, "Mr. Gilfillan kept up a large and influential congregation, comprised chiefly of the working classes, and largely recruited from time to time by young men drawn to School Wynd by the celebrity of his name and the perusal of his works. The congregation is one of the oldest in the annals of the Secession, or, as it is now termed, 'The United Presbyterian Church.' It was founded upwards of a century ago, and Mr. Gilfillan was its ninth minister. The church, which was rebuilt in 1825, is capable of accommodating about one thousand persons, and during Mr. Gilfillan's ministry there had scarcely been a vacant seat in it. From the first Mr. Gilfillan departed to a great extent from the beaten tracks of pulpit thought and oratory. His opinions were sometimes extreme, and, in a generally accepted sense, heterodox; but they were, nevertheless, the expressions of his conscientious convictions, and were always delivered with a feeling of the utmost toleration towards those who differed from him. His public discourses, bearing, as they often did, on current events, were exceedingly popular, and never failed to draw audiences which packed his church in every part, including the passages, and sometimes even the staircases. His discourses, though generally read, were always delivered with a *verve* and eloquence which completely riveted the attention and excited the admiration of his hearers." He threw himself vigorously into educational, Free-trade, and anti-slavery reform movements, frequently addressing the people upon these questions. His last Sunday was remarkable. The *Dundee Advertiser* says:—

Mr. Gilfillan conducted the services in his own church in School Wynd last Sabbath both morning and afternoon, and all who were present at the latter were very solemnly impressed by it. He read the 8th Paraphrase, beginning—

Few are thy days, and full of woe,  
O man of woman born!

and closing—

O, may the grave become to me  
The bed of peaceful rest,  
Whence I shall gladly rise at length  
And mingle with the blest!  
Cheer'd by this hope, with patient mind  
I'll wait Heaven's high decree,  
Till the appointed period come  
When death shall set me free.

He chose as his text Job xiv, 2—"Man cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

It is remarkable also that Mr. Gilfillan closed this service by giving out the following hymn by Elliott, after which the Dead March in "Saul" was played, all as though in anticipation of death:—

With tearful eyes I look around;  
Life seems a dark and stormy sea;  
Yet midst the gloom I hear a sound,  
A heavenly whisper—"Come to Me!"

It tells me of a place of rest;  
It tells me where my soul may flee;  
Oh! to the weary, faint, oppress'd,  
How sweet the bidding—"Come to Me!"

When the poor heart with anguish learns  
That earthly props resigned must be,  
And from each broken cistern turns,  
It hears the accents—"Come to Me!"

When against sin I strive in vain,  
And cannot from its yoke get free,  
Sinking beneath the heavy chain,  
The words arrest me—"Come to Me."

When nature shudders, loth to part  
From all I love, enjoy, and see;  
When a faint chill steals o'er my heart,  
A sweet voice utters—"Come to Me!"

"Come, for all else must fail and die;  
Earth is no resting-place for thee:  
Heavenward direct the weeping eye;  
I am thy portion—"Come to Me!"

O voice of mercy! voice of love!  
In death's last fearful agony,  
Support me—cheer me—from above,  
And gently whisper—"Come to Me!"

The vast number of 50,000 persons assembled at the funeral on Saturday. The procession itself numbered about 1,100 mourners, including the provost and magistrates, the local members of Parliament, members of all public bodies, large numbers of ministers, and 150 ladies and 400 male members of Mr. Gilfillan's congregation. Fifty-two mourning carriages followed, and the procession was nearly a mile in length. The services were conducted by the Revs. Messrs. Drummond, M'Rae, and Whitfield. Mrs. Gilfillan was the principal mourner,

#### UNIVERSITY TESTS.

The following are the principal provisions of the bill introduced by Mr. Fawcett to amend the law relating to University tests, which it is intended to proceed with next session:—"If any University or any college for the time being subsisting therein contravenes the provisions of the University Tests Acts, 1872, then, without prejudice to any existing remedy or mode of procedure, an action in the nature of an information shall lie at the suit of the Attorney-General, with or without a relator, against the University or college in respect of the contravention, and the High Court of Justice shall have jurisdiction to give such judgment and make such orders as the justice and circumstances of the case require. The Attorney-General when required to give his fiat for the commencement of any such action as the relation of a relator shall not withhold the same unless in his opinion the proposed action is groundless, frivolous, or vexatious, or the proposed relator is an unfit person to act as relator. Unless by the charter or other instrument of foundation, or by the statutes or regulations, of any college or institution in the nature of a college founded after the passing of this Act in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, or any of them, it is declared that the college or institution shall not be subject to the provisions of the Universities Tests Act, 1871, it shall be so subject to the same extent as if it had been a college subsisting in the University at the time of the passing of that Act. Notwithstanding anything in section 7 or in any other section of the Hertford College, Oxford Act, 1874, the Universities Tests Act, 1871, shall apply to Hertford College, in the University of Oxford, to the same extent as if it had been a college subsisting in the University at the time of the passing of that Act. Provided that nothing in this section shall render illegal any conditions attached before the passing of this Act to a fellowship in Hertford College created and endowed since the passing of the Universities Tests Act, 1871, and before the passing of this Act, out of funds given since the passing of the Hertford College, Oxford Act, 1874."

#### "THE POOR CLERGY" AGAIN!

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held on Tuesday at the offices of the Corporation, Southampton-street, Strand, the Rev. Canon Farrar presiding. Dr. Pigott read the report, which announced a large increase in the funds during the past financial year. The grants during the year to the poorer clergy, their widows, and orphans amounted to £26,565, in sums ranging from £5 to £25. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed his deep interest in the usefulness of the work. He could not imagine the present state of things going on for another ten years. The multiplication of small livings, and the extreme sufferings that many of their possessors had to undergo, was a crying evil that could not continue without some call for redress or reconsideration. The society was doing its best to deal with those difficulties, but could not do everything. They knew nothing of the miserable machinery of votes, but entrusted their work to a committee, who considered the claims on their merits and without regard to the opinions of the applicants, or whether they were High, Low, or Broad Churchmen. That committee often received the most pathetic appeals from men whose position was little suspected by the uninitiated. From the report we quote the following:—"The present report differs from its predecessors in this respect, that it records a very large and satisfactory increase in the amounts contributed to the funds of the Corporation, and this committee have great pleasure in adding that the liberality on the part of their friends has enabled them to make a corresponding increase in the number of their grants. The committee feel that the recurrence of the annual meeting of governors affords them an opportunity for noticing some facts and incidents which show that the Corporation is fulfilling its mission, and also for directing attention to the principles upon which it is based. Having in some reports dwelt at some length upon the principles by which they have been guided in the fulfilment of their trust, the committee refrain on the present occasion from doing more than stating that to those principles they have steadily adhered. While the funds of the Corporation are available for the relief of the necessitous clergy, the widows, and orphans, no distinctions of party find place in the deliberations of the committee; moral worth, service in the cause of the Church and its Divine Head, and urgent need alone being taken into consideration. Applications for help, whether for assistance to meet pressing pecuniary claims, to aid in providing suitable education, or, as in some cases, in obtaining surgical aid, have been met with promptitude, and, as the committee trust, in a considerable manner, as dealing with those who, from their habits and feelings, are generally most unwilling to apply for or accept relief. The members of the Episcopal Bench have in many ways marked their appreciation of the benefits conferred on the poorer clergy by this Corporation. Few, however, have manifested a more lively interest in its progress than the late Bishop Selwyn, whose loss at this time the Church at home and abroad so much deplores. The committee have again the pleasure of recording their very sincere acknowledgments to Mrs. Pratt Barlow, and the ladies associated with her, for their generous and most successful management of the annual sale, begun by Lady Barlow and now con-



tinued by Mrs. Pratt Barlow at Kensington. They also wish to express their thanks to the clergymen who have preached for the Corporation, and to those also who have allowed its claims to be advocated from their pulpits. The opportunities thus afforded of making its operations more widely known, cannot fail in helping to increase its influence and extend the sphere of its usefulness. In conclusion, the committee, while thanking those who have so often and so kindly replenished the treasury of this Corporation, would express the hope that they will continue to enable the committee to afford prompt and liberal relief to their many applicants; and that they will also kindly endeavour to procure for the Corporation new contributors, in order that the homes of many of our clergy—alas! too often overworked and underpaid—which are the hiding places of unobtrusive poverty, may be gladdened by the comforts of well directed charity."

#### THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

On Thursday last at the Cathedral, Llanduff the Bishop delivered his provincial charge, in the course of which he made copious reference to Disestablishment. He said that the national welfare could not in any degree be promoted, or the cause of Christianity be in any degree advanced by the separation of Church and State, was an idea the very mention of which, in olden times, would have occasioned the utmost surprise. From the time of Richard the Third, and for ages before, until within the present generation, the vast majority of Englishmen regarded the Union of Church and State, not only as a religious obligation, but as the surest guarantee for the stability of the political Constitution and the civil liberties which England so abundantly enjoyed. No doubt at every period of English history there had been individual persons who, though from various considerations would not themselves have lifted a finger against the Established Church, might have very little sympathy with her in her higher character as a Christian institution. Political motives might have induced some persons to espouse her cause. Indifference or mere Conservatism might have inclined others to leave her alone. But that Church and State should go hand in hand as co-ordinate principles of English life and happiness had been, to say the least, the general if not universal sentiment for many generations. They would act most unwisely did they delude themselves into the supposition that any such concurrence of feeling existed at the present day. The enemies of the Church no longer made secret of their desire that she should be disestablished. The violent blow inflicted on the Irish branch of the united Church—though the circumstances of Ireland were very different to theirs in England—had quickened, if not created, the desire that similar treatment should be applied here also. By this time they had become familiar with the word "disestablishment." The notion implied by it not unfrequently furnished matter for platform declamations at public meetings, and political capital was made by avowing sympathy with the movement. A distinguished nobleman, the leader of the so-called Liberal party in the House of Commons, but by no means the advocate of extreme views, when required by circumstances not long ago to say what he thought on the subject, contented himself with expressions which might leave it to the chapter of accidents to determine what course he might be induced to adopt. The kindly feeling of Dissenters, whose forefathers, generally speaking, quietly reposed under the shadow of the Church's wing, conscious that in her tolerant spirit they had security for a freedom of opinion which sections of Nonconformists, in the event of their gaining the ascendancy, would be very little likely to concede to dissentients like themselves, had now, it was to be feared, become almost entirely done away with. Individual instances might indeed still be found, but, as a body, Nonconformists were more generally associated with other advocates of hostility to the Church than in upholding her. It was well known that John Wesley, though his proceedings led to the foundation of a separate community, nevertheless, and they must believe with entire sincerity, professed that he wished to support, and not undermine, the Church. He should be sorry to do his followers any injustice, but he thought he was not wrong in his impression that they no longer contented themselves with being subsidiary and supplementary to the Church, but claimed for themselves the position of a co-ordinate institution. Nonconformists of other denominations had gone far beyond this, and had proclaimed open war against the very principle of Establishment. Upon very good authority he was informed that the vast majority of the publications at present issued in the Welsh language advocated the disestablishment of the Church, and the confiscation of her ancient endowments, so that week by week and month by month large masses of their countrymen in Wales were taught to believe that the national recognition of Christianity in the existing relations between Church and State was in itself an unholy thing, and that the ancient endowments of the Church were an unrighteous impost by which people were burdened in order to maintain the Church; that the Church had no spiritual authority from Christ, but derived her authority solely from the State. Nor was this confined to the Principality. The Liberation Society, as it was called, embraced the whole of England within the field of its operations, its special function being to deliver the nation from the bondage which, it was affirmed, had so long oppressed it, and to bring

their countrymen to the rational and Christian conviction that the National Church was to be deprecated as an evil, wrong in principle, contradictory to conscience. This tenderness of conscience, if he was not mistaken, was first awakened about thirty years ago, when light dawned upon certain scrupulous minds as to the payment of Church-rates. Since then it had further developed, and passive resistance had now become active aggression. Nothing would satisfy the demands of this society so far as the connection of Church and State was concerned but the cry *Delenda est Carthago*. This object it sought to attain by the most unscrupulous means; unfounded assertions were by its agency scattered throughout the kingdom. Still more, a body within the Church, calling themselves Anglican Catholics, called loudly for disestablishment, and not long ago, when political circumstances rendered a general election not improbable, resolved at a meeting to recommend their laity to vote only for candidates who were in favour of disestablishment, without reference to their opinions on other matters. To ignore or shut their eyes to the fact of such a remarkable change in what might be called the national sentiment, would, he thought, be an instance of suicidal infatuation that could only be expected to accelerate the calamity that was thus desired. He had not called attention to it because he doubted that the Church was at this time deeply rooted in the hearts and affections of the great majority of their countrymen, nor because he anticipated that they were likely to be alarmed by the clamour, or misled by the arguments of those who wished for the destruction of the Church, and who were laying to her charge things that she knew not of. Her safety depended, under God, in a very great measure, upon the clergy—upon their personal character, upon the effectiveness of their ministrations, upon the existence of a conviction in the public mind that the National Church was indeed a national blessing. One thing, he was quite convinced, was certain: the present was not an age that would be guided in practical matters by abstract theories, and speculations, and the assertions of *ex cathedra* infallibility upon any question of faith or morals, would not prevent dogmatic assertion from being subjected to a very strenuous investigation. *Cui bono* would be the consideration of all others prominent. The logic of facts would overbear the logic of words and arguments. After some other similar observations, his Lordship went on to say that for the fault of others it might please God that the candlestick of the Church might be removed from its place. There might be reasons inscrutable to them why the connection between the Church and State should be dissolved. The shortcomings of the State itself might be the cause why she should be no longer permitted by Almighty God to be the nursery for the Church, nor to retain the privilege of which in past times she had not made a proper use. These considerations, however, must be in no case urged as an excuse, when invasion was threatened or imminent, for not exerting themselves manfully to overthrow it. If the Church were not destined to fall into the hands of her enemies it would not be because the great body of their countrymen had ceased to love and revere her principles, but because they no longer felt confidence that she was putting those principles into practical operation, because they believed, rightly or wrongly, that the clergy were no longer worthy of their support, that the services they were wont to render to the community were no longer so ministered as to entitle them to confidence. They might possibly feel some indignation at the bare supposition of their ministrations having sunk so low in the public estimation as to justify such an opinion as he had just expressed; but the strength of the Church must, humanly speaking, depend upon the character and efficiency of its clergy.

On the above charge, the *South Wales Daily News* of Friday last remarks:—"We should judge from the charge which the Bishop of Llandaff delivered to his clergy, in the cathedral yesterday, that he entertains grave fears for the prolongation, to a much greater extent, of the union between Church and State. His lordship warns his hearers that the rock upon which the Church will split is internal dissension in the Church herself, and he goes on to admit that these dissensions exist to a most alarming extent. From the beginning of the Oxford movement in 1832 these dissensions, the germ, be it remembered, of the disease to which the Church is ultimately to fall a victim, have been rapidly growing more and more serious. They have, in fact, attained such force that even the Episcopal shepherd feels afraid of them. In addition to these internal foes to peace and prosperity, the Church is said to be beleaguered with foes from without. His lordship draws a graphic picture of the battalions of the enemy, their strength, the disposition of their forces, and their special modes of assault. The religious organisations of the Nonconformists—even of the Wesleyans, the old familiar friends of the Church, until tombstone cases and burial scandals estranged them—is arrayed against the Church; and they are assisted by the secular organisation of the Liberation Society, the Press of the country, and the Anglican Catholics in the bosom of the Church itself. All these combine in one host to sever the union between Church and State, which is as old as the Constitution. We should gather from the bishop's charge that the end of that union, though it seems a long way off, is, to his mind, sure to come. What, then, is to be done to protect the ancient ecclesiastical

fortresses? That something must be done is beyond doubt. To ignore or shut our eyes to the remarkable changes that are taking place in public opinion, would, as the bishop says, be suicidal infatuation. His lordship's policy may be briefly summed up thus: He calls upon the clergy to do their work well, to make the Church an efficient instrument for good; and further he warns the people that if they abolish the State Church it may inflict upon them the terrors of the period which immediately followed the Commonwealth. . . . We have so much faith in society as to believe that a Constitutional change, such as the Liberationists advocate, would not make us lose our heads or indulge in excesses. The bishop gently insinuates a fear that disestablishment would prove the Dissenters wanting in liberality. It is certain, however, that they would bear creditably the test to which they would be exposed, and that the cause of religion, not less than the welfare of the nation, would be promoted by the change. We rejoice to see that the bishop is painfully alive to the danger of the tactics pursued by the 'Anglican Catholics' in the Church of England. He said that on another occasion he should express his sentiments upon the awful extremity to which some of the doctrines of the Church of Rome were pushed in connection with an incident that took place at the recent Cardiff mission. Whether there had or had not been a conspiracy in the Church of England to take them back to the Church of Rome, he should not venture to assert, but that man must be blind indeed who did not know, not only that such a conspiracy would be compatible, if not with the avowed principles, at least with the secret policy of the Church and Court of Rome in the seventeenth century, as substantiated by most indisputable records in our national history. He then quoted the Dean of Ripon, Professor Rankin, and Lord Macaulay in support of this statement. Lord Macaulay wrote that "in the seventeenth century the priests glided from one Protestant country to another, under innumerable disguises, as gay cavaliers, as simple rustics, as Puritan preachers." That the dissensions of the Church of England during the last few years had been fomented by the same secret agencies, he did not attempt to assert; but there were indications of similarity. The public will await with the deepest anxiety the bishop's deliverance upon Anglican Catholicism, which, evidently, he shrewdly suspects to be Jesuitism in disguise; and considering the remarkable force of the passage just quoted, the Dissenters will fervently express their thanks that they, at least, have not resuscitated these Anglican Catholics who threaten to be such a trouble to us. It would have been interesting had the bishop trajected himself from his own position into the position of the layman, and regarded the State Church from a layman's point of view. But on the whole the charge is a valuable contribution to the literature of Disestablishment, which even its advocates will welcome."

#### SUMMER WORK OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

REV. JAS. BROWNE, B.A., IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Meetings have been held in the open air during the week at the following six places:—

HOWDON, NORTHUMBERLAND, AUGUST 12TH.—A large meeting assembled here in the main street, and Mr. Browne's address was listened to with great interest. Mr. H. B. S. Thompson presided, and at the close of the lecture called on Rev. W. Stead, who proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Clavering, a resident farmer, thanking the lecturer and chairman, and declaring that disestablishment would be, socially and religiously, a national advantage.

CULLERCOATS, NORTHUMBERLAND, 13TH.—This was a first visit to "the fishing village," now growing into an important sea-side place. At "the look-out," on the cliff a considerable number of fishermen and villagers listened to Mr. Browne with evident approval, and at the end thanked him and the chairman, Mr. H. B. S. Thompson, who, for the convenience of others desirous of occupying the same spot, consented to shorten the meeting. After the lecturer had left some opposing speeches were made, which enlisted friends and speakers in defence of Liberation Society principles, and much discussion has been elicited. Another meeting, and other action, will now be arranged for at once.

WILLINGTON, DURHAM, 14TH.—A very numerous crowd collected on an open space and listened with absorbed attention to Mr. Browne's address on the varied aspects and injustices of the State Church funds, patronage, and favouritism. Mr. H. B. S. Thompson presided and addressed the meeting. A resolution of thanks and approval was moved by Mr. Thomas Bottom, and unanimously adopted. A second resolution, proposed and supported in the audience, was carried with cheers, inviting the lecturer to visit the town again and further inform them on the subject.

LANCHESTER, DURHAM, 15TH.—On the village green, under the shadow of the parish church, one of the very oldest in the country, a meeting was held on Thursday evening, when Mr. H. B. S. Thompson presided and introduced the business, explaining the objects of the society. Mr. Browne was listened to attentively by the main audience, though he was much hindered by the more noisy than convincing eloquence of the Church party. This consisted in the blatant din of a brass band, and the incoherent bellowing of a very drunken



man—the habitual drunkard of the village. To the scandal of decency, the well-dressed Church defenders gathered round this man, approving, cheering, and urging him on. A resolution thanking the society, the lecturer, and the chairman was passed.

SCOTSWOOD, NORTHUMBERLAND, 16TH. — Unfavourable weather lessened the success of this meeting, yet a good number came together, and gave patient and growing attention to Mr. Browne's address. The audience thanked the lecturer, and asserted the need of early separation of Church and State. Another resolution was proposed in the audience and unanimously carried, calling on working men to organise themselves to promote and agitate for disestablishment.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 17TH. — A considerable number of persons assembled near the Cattle Market on Saturday, when a very useful and appropriate address was delivered by Mr. Browne on the increase of bishops, and on the bill just adopted by Parliament. The only interruptions, as in other instances, came from men who were in a condition of drunkenness. The chairman, Mr. Thompson, commented on some points in the lecture, thanked the audience for their presence, and the meeting separated.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

THE BRADEN FUND.—This fund, we are glad to state, already reaches nearly 1,000*l*. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. James Clarke, and Mr. Wood (of the Weigh House Church) have each contributed 100*l*.

THE CITY TEMPLE.—Dr. Parker has taken a two months' holiday, during which time the City Temple is closed.

ANOTHER PERVERSION.—The *Whitehall Review* announces the secession to Rome of the Rev. W. Traies, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, who for several years has been curate to the Rev. W. T. Webber, of St. John the Evangelist, Holborn.

THE OLDEST NONCONFORMIST MINISTER IN MANCHESTER.—The Cross-street Unitarian congregation has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Gaskell's ministry in Manchester (the late Mrs. Gaskell, the well-known authoress, was the wife of the minister). Mr. Gaskell is now the oldest Nonconformist minister in Manchester.

DR. ANDERSON'S "EXPOSURE OF POPEY."—We understand that six gentlemen in the West of Scotland, well known for their liberality, and belonging to the denomination, have just presented each of the ministers and foreign missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church, to the number of 600, with a copy of the new edition of the late Rev. Dr. William Anderson's work, "An Exposure of Popery."

DR. JOHN GUTHRIE.—Many of our readers will regret to hear that Dr. John Guthrie, of Glasgow, is obliged to leave Scotland on account of his health. He will shortly sail for New Zealand, where some of his sons are settled. Mr. Guthrie was formally minister of the Albany-street Independent Church, and was the author of an able pamphlet on the "Kirk of Scotland," as well as the "Conversations on Church Establishments," published by the Liberation Society. Great regret is expressed at his being obliged to leave Scotland.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE AND RITUALISM.—The *Watchman*, in an article on the recent Lambeth Conference, fears that the practical effect of this great gathering will be to cherish and increase exclusiveness, to foment dispositions contrary to peace, and, by strengthening existing divisions, to weaken Protestantism. Our Wesleyan contemporary also observes:—"We find some good conclusions come to on the practice of the advanced Ritualists, but the recognition of the bishop of each diocese, as the chief authority leaves it open to those who now defy the bishops to do so still, and for those bishops who favour Ritualism to foster its growth everywhere. So in regard to confession. The Conference denounces the requirement of it, discourages the habitual practice of it, but does not desire 'to limit in any way the provision made in the Book of Common Prayer for the relief of troubled consciences.' So that Dr. Pusey and his three or four hundred partisans, who contend that they act within the law of the Church, as contained in the Prayer Book, may continue their present practices unchecked. Thus has a golden opportunity been thrown away!"

NO LIBERAL OR DISSENTER NEED APPLY.—The *Wiltshire Times* publishes the following:—"We understand that a respectable goods-guard on the Great Western Railway lately applied to the bailiff of a certain local Tory magnate to become the tenant of a vacant cottage in the borough of Devizes. The bailiff thought him an eligible tenant, but before being admitted into possession, he was summoned to the august presence of the lordly owner of the cottage. He was 'asked where did he go on Sundays?' The reply was to a Nonconformist chapel. The lordly owner's manner somewhat changed. He then asked to what schools did he send his children? The response was to Nonconformist schools. The lordly owner's manner became still more chilled. As though to give the applicant the last chance for the cottage, and with a terrible look, as much as to say, 'Mind what you are about, for I already suspect you,' a demand was made to know what political party he voted with? 'Liberal,' was the reply! This was the finishing stroke. The lordly magnate thought 'he would consider about it and let him know.' He did consider about it, and sent word to the

goods-guard, who has the terrible audacity to be a Dissenter in religion and a Liberal in politics, that he could not have the cottage! The lordly magnate is a warm supporter of Sir Thomas Bateson, and a great friend of Dr. Burges, who are such friends (?) to the working classes of Devizes in the matter of providing cottage accommodation for the town."

EARLY RELIGIOUS BODIES IN AMERICA.—The following are the latest statistics:—

Denominations.	Church Organisations— 72,459	Church Edifices— 63,062	Church Sittings— 21,605,062	Church Property— £70,296,712
Methodists ... ..	25,378	21,337	6,528,209	£18,970,622
Baptists ... ..	19,407	16,785	4,225,737	9,806,662
Presbyterians ... ..	9,551	8,684	3,357,172	13,879,945
Congregationalists ...	2,837	2,715	1,117,212	5,013,940
Lutherans ... ..	3,032	2,776	977,332	2,983,550
Protestant Episcopal	2,835	2,601	991,061	7,302,910
United Brethren ...	1,445	937	245,025	363,962
Evangelical Asso. ...	815	641	193,796	460,330
Union Churches ...	409	552	153,202	193,059
Friends ... ..	692	662	224,664	787,912
Moravian ... ..	72	67	25,700	141,820
New Jerusalem ...	90	61	18,775	173,940
Second Advent ...	225	140	34,555	306,340
Shaker ... ..	18	18	8,850	17,880
Unitarians ... ..	331	310	155,471	1,256,535
Universalists ... ..	719	602	210,884	1,188,465
Miscellaneous ... ..	337	287	113,668	815,070
Roman Catholic ...	4,127	3,806	1,990,514	12,197,113
Jewish ... ..	189	182	73,263	1,031,047

"THE MORESBY BURIAL SCANDAL."—The Bishop of Carlisle consecrated the ground which had been added to the Whitehaven Cemetery on Tuesday, and in doing so took the opportunity of referring to what is known as the "Moresby Burial Scandal." The reference, as might have been expected, was a very temperate one. His lordship is naturally desirous of bringing about a better understanding and pleasanter relations between the Rev. Baillie Wallace and his flock, and he therefore counsels forbearance and consideration for each other by both priest and people. He intimated that in cases where it would be inconvenient for parishioners not to have funerals conducted on a Sunday, if a clergyman were to consult him as to what ought to be done, he would reply, "By all means meet the wishes of your parishioners." But, on the other hand, he thought if a clergyman had to perform two or three services on Sunday, visit a Sunday-school once or twice, and possibly go to see sick people, it was very hard and unreasonable that his parishioners should expect him to take funerals in addition to his other work. We quite agree with the Bishop of Carlisle; but in his anxiety to make things pleasant all round, his lordship has overlooked one or two rather important points connected with the "burial scandal" at Moresby. The Rev. Baillie Wallace was not so exhausted by his own official duties on Sunday, the 9th of June last, as to prevent him from doing the work of another official, namely, the sexton, and he intimated that he was willing and able to go through the burial service, if the father of the dead child would beg his pardon for having called him a "queer fellow." A man, especially a rector, cannot be very tired when he takes to filling in graves.—*Whitehaven Herald*.

THE STOKE BURIAL CASE.—The *Times* contains a reply from the Vicar of Stoke with respect to the burial case referred to in our last number. The vicar says:—"The *Times* of Friday last has been forwarded to me containing the account of a 'Burial Scandal' in the parish of Stoke, near Coventry. As the account contains at least one serious misrepresentation calculated to operate to my prejudice, I trust that you will do me the justice of inserting this letter, in order that the contradiction may be as widely circulated as the fabrication. The point in the account which is true is that I refused to read the burial office over one who was unbaptized. As, however, the Rubric distinctly says, 'Here is to be noted that the office ensuing (i.e., for the Burial of the Dead) is not to be used for any that die unbaptized,' I conceive that I had no option in the matter. It had been suggested to me that I should have 'asked no questions,' or that I should have allowed some other clergyman to officiate (if one could have been found) who had no such scruples, but neither of these evasions commend themselves to me. If the rule is right, why am I blamed? If it is wrong, why is it not altered? On the day after your Friday's publication, I received the following letter, posted in London:—'Monster!—This is to give notice that when you least expect it your house will be burned while you are in it! This warning is given only that you may prepare for your eternal doom. After burning in your bed may you be sent to the hottest quarter in HELL. Then, perhaps, will you remember the innocent child you refused to bury, and of whom you will beg a few drops of water to moisten your parched tongue. PREPARE!' Besides this remarkable document (which is not the only one of the kind, and which, I think, ought to receive the attention of the authorities at Scotland-yard) I find that an exaggerated account of this affair has been forwarded by anonymous correspondents to the principal newspapers in the kingdom. I am also threatened with a visitation from the Liberation Society. May I not fairly say that a cause which needs such tactics must have very little to recommend it?"

PROGRESS OF RITUALISM IN LONDON.—The following particulars respecting the churches of London and its suburbs (within a radius of twelve miles) are compiled from the thirteenth annual edition

of Mackeson's "Guide to the Churches of London and its Suburbs." The "Guide" contains information as to 864 churches, but for statistical purposes the number is reduced to 854. There is a weekly celebration of the Holy Communion in 390, nearly one-half; daily Holy Communion in 42—one church in every twenty; early Communion in 458, more than one-half; choral celebration in 120—nearly one-seventh; evening Holy Communion in 246, more than one-fourth. There is service on saints' days in 415 churches, nearly one-half; daily service in 243, more than one-fourth; while in 138 cases, nearly one-sixth, there is no week-day service. The service is fully choral in 261 churches, nearly one-third, and partly choral in 240, or two-sevenths, thus giving 501 churches out of 854 where the psalms are chanted. There is a surpliced choir in 355, more than two-fifths; the choir is paid or partly paid in 220, more than one-fourth, and voluntary in 386, more than two-fifths. Gregorian tones are used wholly or partly in 115, nearly one-seventh. The seats are free and open in 252, more than one-fourth; and there is a weekly offertory in 405, more than one-half. The surplice is worn in preaching in 463, more than one-half. The eucharistic vestments are adopted in 35, or one church in every 24; incense is used in 14, and altar lights are used in 58, one-ninth; while in 41 other churches there are candles on the altar, but they are not lighted. The eastward position is adopted by the celebrant at the Holy Communion in 179 churches, nearly one-fifth; 123, nearly one-seventh, are open daily for private prayer; floral decorations are introduced at 238, more than one-fourth; the feast of dedication is observed in 149, nearly one-sixth; the shortened form of daily service sanctioned by the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act is used at 88, nearly one-tenth; the Sunday services are separated at 49; the old lectionary is still used exclusively at 12 churches, and the old and new optionally at 6.

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The following have passed the first M.B. examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.—Henry Thurstan Bassett, Queen's College, Birmingham, and Guy's Hospital; Francis Bowe, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Richard Bredin, Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine; Louis Alfred Cantin, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William Chisholm, B.A., Sydney, University College; William Wriothsley Colborne, University College; Frederick Augustus Cox, St. Mary's Hospital; Edward Meade Cuffe, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Donald Douglas Day, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Thomas Vincent Dickinson, St. George's Hospital; Albert William Graham, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Richard Honeyburne, Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine; Henry Hoole, Charing Cross Hospital; Victor Alexander Haden Horsley, University College; Robert Jones, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; David Alexander King, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Thomas Kirsopp, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Denis McDonnell, King's College; Robert Maguire, Owens College; Henry Maudsley, University College; Frederick Walker Mott, University College; Hubert Montague Murray, University College; Arthur Newholme, St. Thomas's Hospital; William Rushton Parker, University College; Louis Coltman Parkes, University College; William Pasteur, University College; Arthur Edward Permewan, University College; Reginald Pratt, University College; Beaven Neave Rake, Guy's Hospital; John Shaw, St. Thomas's Hospital; Percy Edward Shearman, University College; Charles Alfred Weber, B.A., B.Sc., St. George's Hospital.

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EXCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.—First Division.—George Frederic Barnes, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William Sellers, University of Edinburgh. Second Division.—John Smith, Guy's Hospital; John Whiting, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

PHYSIOLOGY ONLY.—Second Division.—Thomas Crisp, St. Thomas's Hospital; George Ernest Fooks, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Richard Hughes, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Waldemar Joseph Roeckel, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Cornelius William Suckling, Birmingham School of Medicine.



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# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1878.

## THE WEEK.

THE Queen's Speech is intensely Imperialist in tone, and bears in all its more important passages the impress of its grandiloquent author, whose mind is manifestly filled with the thought that Her Majesty is now an Empress. There is also a tone of confidence in the speech which is hardly warranted by the present circumstances of south-eastern Europe. It seems premature to congratulate Parliament upon the success of the Congress in the conclusion of a peace which Her Majesty is "thankful to believe is satisfactory, and likely to be durable." At the present moment the prospect is far from being peaceful; while it is by no means certain that the Anglo-Turkish Convention will really secure the adoption of the measures necessary for securing the good government of Asia Minor. On the last day of the Session Mr. Bourke informed the House of Commons that Sir A. H. Layard was carrying on negotiations with the Turkish Government on the subject of the proposed reforms; and although many days have now elapsed since Sir Stafford Northcote made a similar announcement, no intimation that a treaty or an arrangement has been, or is likely to be, concluded, has yet been received from Constantinople. Can it be that the Pashas object to be reformed, and that they think that if British residents are once appointed to the various pashalics of Asia Minor, it will be as difficult to get rid of them as it would hereafter be to induce Austria to retire from Bosnia? It is worthy of remark that the tone of the Government in the House of Commons at the close of the Session was so subdued as to contrast strangely with the jubilant language of the Queen's Speech.

On Monday the representatives of England, France, and Germany proceeded in a body to the Porte and urged in a decisive manner upon the Ottoman Government the strict and unreserved execution of the Treaty of Berlin. It remains to be seen whether the rectification of the Greek frontier formed a part of this demand. It is said that Germany is of opinion that the provisions of the Treaty will not have been properly executed until the territory whose limits were defined by the Congress has been ceded to Greece. Prince Bismarck, it is alleged, considers that the French word *inviter*—the phrase addressed to the Porte by the Plenipotentiaries—really possesses the force of an "ultimatum." Lord Beaconsfield, with a less idiomatic knowledge of French, and also, it is to be feared, a far greater reluctance to do justice to the Greeks, wishes to attach to the word a meaning which would deprive it of all diplomatic significance.

The public thanks are due to Mr. H. B. Samuelson, M.P. for Frome, for having at the close of the session brought forward in so clear and connected a manner all the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Ogle, the *Times* correspondent in Thessaly. The opinion of all respectable persons at Volo has always been that Mr. Ogle did not fall in battle; that he was repeatedly seen alive after, according to the theory of the Turks, he had perished; and, in fact, that he was set upon by eight or ten Turkish soldiers, murdered in cold blood, and his head impaled upon a bayonet. The Greek peasants who could have proved these facts were afraid to give evidence unless their personal safety as well as the security of their property were guaranteed, and such a guarantee neither the British nor the Turkish representatives would give. Mr. Samuelson made out so strong a case that the Government felt constrained to yield to his demand for further inquiry "when the country was quiet again." But when will the country be "quiet again"? The Turks, by destroying villages and killing the inhabitants, are doing their best to turn the country into a desert, and if the Greeks are ever put in possession of the

frontier which the Congress desired to secure for them, it will be only to find that the Bashi-Bazouks have spared no pains to render the ceded territory worthless. Mr. John Ogle, of Sevenoaks, the father of the murdered correspondent, has opened a fund to relieve the distress existing in Thessaly; and certainly an appeal was never more legitimately made to British benevolence.

The Liberal Central Association has rendered a useful service by republishing Mr. Gladstone's great speech on the Berlin Treaty, and also by deciding to circulate it extensively in the constituencies. Mr. Gladstone, in his turn, has made the speech more valuable by revising it, and also by dividing it into sections, with appropriate headings. It cannot fail to open the eyes of many people to the nature of the engagements we have assumed under the terms of the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

The Russian Government have met our unfriendly policy towards them in Asia Minor with a counter-move of the utmost significance. They have despatched a special mission to Cabul; and Shere Ali has received it with every mark of honour. Hitherto it has pleased our rulers to regard Afghanistan as a neutral zone, which Russia was studiously to avoid as being excluded from the sphere of her political influence. It was generally supposed that, when Lord Granville was at the Foreign Office, an arrangement to this effect had been entered into with the Czar, but this turns out to be unfounded. The nature of the proposals which the Russian Embassy has made to the Ameer is of course unknown; and it is hardly likely that Prince Gortschakoff will be very communicative on that point. We suspect, however, that the object of the Russian Government is merely to make a demonstration; but, at the same time, in doing so, to recal our attention to the fact that their policy in Central Asia—whatever it may be—is not in the least affected by the occupation of Cyprus or the establishment of an English Protectorate in Asia Minor. For several years past our relations with the Ameer have been of a most unsatisfactory character. He hates the Indian Government, and his ill-will has been increased by the stoppage of his subsidy. Sir Neville Chamberlain, with an escort of cavalry, has been directed to proceed to Cabul should Shere Ali be willing to receive him. Speculation as to what a capricious despot like the Ameer may or may not be willing to do would be a waste of time; but for years to come the politics of Central Asia will, we fear, give cause for grave anxiety. Unfortunately, thanks to Lord Beaconsfield's mischievous policy of distrust, it is impossible to make even an attempt to arrive at a cordial understanding on this subject with Russia. So long as the present Premier remains in office, the relations of the two Powers are certain to be those of mutual suspicion, if not of defiance.

The Maltese who emigrated to Cyprus have returned in great disgust to their own island. They went, as they thought, to a land flowing with milk and honey, and where they were certain to find a profitable field of enterprise. All this proved to be absolutely illusory. They were not wanted, and the Greeks showed no inclination to welcome the interlopers. The Maltese, however, are still confident that, when the island is opened up, it will afford ample employment for their surplus population, but at present they will do well to keep at home.

The inhabitants of Lamartine's native town—Maçon—have done well to perpetuate the poet's memory by erecting his statue in their midst. Lamartine was a poet and a rhetorician, but he had the love of freedom in his heart. The one speech by which, in the stormy days of 1848, he tranquillised a roaring Paris mob and instantly converted anarchy into order, will give him a unique place in the history of France. When as a young man he visited Syria, Lady Hester Stanhope, whose eccentricities made her what the Americans would call "highly mediumistic," predicted that one day

he would be the first man in France, and perhaps the prophecy, acting upon an egotistical temperament, helped to realise itself. Lamartine was buried in his own park, close to the chateau in which so much of his life was spent. The unveiling of the statue was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration. His tomb was visited by admiring crowds. A gold medal was awarded for a prize sonnet in his honour, many crowns were laid at the foot of his statue, and the proceedings included a ball and a breakfast. All this would have seemed in Lamartine's own eyes extremely graceful and appropriate—just the homage which should be paid to a dead poet.

Mr. Gladstone has been delivering a little sermon to the people of Hawarden on the dignity of hand labour. He truly said that the people of this country "are too fond of getting out of hand labour and getting into what they call head labour." They regard as an inferior class those who labour with their hands, while their ambition is to swell the already overcrowded ranks of the lower class of clerks—the most distressed class, Mr. Gladstone thinks, in this country. The right honourable gentleman does not object to see the character of hand labour raised; and he shows, by way of illustration, what scope there is for the energies of young Englishmen in connection with the work of the sculptor, all the details of which are now, for the most part, manipulated by foreigners—French and Italian workmen who are not too proud to labour with their hands. Mr. Gladstone's remarks will, we hope, do something to lessen those feelings of false pride which induce many persons to consider it more gentlemanly to starve on the pittance earned by a copying clerk than to earn substantial wages by honest manual labour.

An inquest held in Bedford-row on Saturday last brought to light the fact that the child of one Elizabeth Mason had died from the close and stifling atmosphere of the room in which the family lived. It appears that, owing to the improvements which the Metropolitan Board of Works have made in the neighbourhood of Red Lion-square, there is a dreadful amount of overcrowding in the houses where the poor of the district are still able to obtain lodgings, each small room being occupied by a large family, who pay half-a-crown a week for the accommodation. The coroner expressed in emphatic language his sense of the cruelty with which, in this matter, the London poor are treated. The houses in which they live are ruthlessly pulled down to make room for new streets and wide thoroughfares, and then they are left to find what shelter it may be possible for them to procure in the noisome courts and alleys which have escaped destruction. The grievance is an intolerable one, and we hope that next session the attention of Parliament will be directed to the necessity of providing an effectual remedy. The rich, if their dwellings were displaced, could easily remove to the suburbs, but the poor are necessarily compelled to live near their work.

Although the Kaffir war is said to have terminated, yet, when the last mail left, heavy fighting was going on at more points than one; and there is reason to fear that the frontier will continue to be disturbed for a long time to come. The complete cessation of hostilities, and the ultimate acquiescence of the Kaffirs in British rule, will greatly depend upon the treatment which the subjugated natives and their chiefs receive at the hands of the British Government. We observe that Gongabella has been sentenced to death. This chief is one of those who, according to the memorial which the Aborigines Protection Society lately addressed to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, were goaded into rebellion by the petty and arbitrary conduct of the local authorities. Without expressing any opinion on this subject, it is manifestly incumbent upon the Imperial Government, which has never yet surrendered its right to control native policy in South Africa, to revise the sentences which may be passed by the Colonial Courts, and to take care that excessive punishment is not inflicted upon either the chiefs or the people.



## Correspondence.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It is with some hesitation that I venture to trespass upon your patience by offering some reply to the various letters contained in the two last numbers of the *Nonconformist* in opposition to mine in several preceding numbers. There is not much new argument introduced, and consequently I shall not need to extend my remarks to any great length. In the outset I have to acknowledge that your correspondent "C. H. T." is right in his correction of two statistical references which I made, which on my part arose from momentary forgetfulness. I know that Newcastle-on-Tyne at the last general election returned one Conservative. This resulted from the refusal of a large number of Radicals to vote for Mr. Headlam. It is a remarkable fact that these disastrous divisions take place for the most part in strongly Radical towns, presenting the strange phenomenon of such towns as Nottingham, Northampton, and Newcastle being represented wholly or partly by Conservatives.

I need say but little in reply to "An Englishwoman," whose short epistle is to the point, and contains more real argument than all the other letters combined. He has, however, mistaken the point in the argument. The question which I have proposed is not the disfranchisement of women already in the possession of political power, but the proposal to give the suffrage to women who have never had it and who have never been invested with this power in any nation in the world in ancient or modern times, whether a monarchy or a republic. The proposal which I have criticised is not to enfranchise women generally—the whole community of women—but a small proportion of them, and those who are mostly widows and consequently the poorest, the most helpless and dependent, and the least qualified to exercise the power for the general good. There is no principle in such a distinction, and on the ground of expediency it is, in my judgment, injurious. In reply to "An Englishwoman" I would, of course, punish men who bribe and take a bribe, and would disfranchise them. If the question were now first proposed what portion of the male community should have the suffrage, would anybody be foolish enough to select those who, from their circumstances, are the least able to exercise an independent judgment to the general exclusion of the most intelligent and independent? This would be parallel to the proposal to give the suffrage only to the women who are ratepayers, and are so generally because they are widows and dependent.

The letter of Mr. Francis W. Newman is curious. I hardly know what to offer in reply. I wish to treat the writer with the respect due to his years, his great abilities, and his undoubted sincerity. I remember when I was a young man reading his contributions on theological and philosophical questions with much interest. The present letter seems characteristic of him. There is nothing definite, no keeping to the point in question, not much argument to lay hold of, denunciation of nearly everything that is, and antagonism to all the past, and nearly everything that others esteem. And in his zeal for what he no doubt believes to be just, he exaggerates the evils he opposes, abuses those whom he condemns, and ascribes to them motives which I know they would repudiate. After having passed through almost every phase of thought and opinion, he seems in his old age to have settled down as the advocate of almost all the new-fangled theories of the age—Vegetarianism, Anti-Vaccination, Anti-Contagious Diseases Acts, Permissive Bill, Women's Suffrage, and especially anti-Whiggism. He declares that the Whigs "do not embrace what is just, but only what they think will keep Whigs in power." This is not argument, but abuse. I know that it has been customary, in certain political circles, to disparage and even denounce the Whigs. I am not a Whig, and there are not many now who care for the name, but to deny the services rendered in the past to the cause of political progress by the Whigs, is to ignore the facts of British history, to do a great injustice, and to exhibit political prejudice at the expense of truth and fairness. The Whigs were formerly the Liberal party, and to that party we owe much of our present freedom and progress. That phase of political thought may have passed away, and another and a broader form of politics may have properly succeeded to its inheritance; but it is the veriest injustice to denounce the past for not being the present, and to deny to Whigs—such men as

the late Earl Russell—any regard for justice. For my own part, I fail to see in the Radicals of the present day a greater regard to political justice than in the Whigs of the past or present. The accusations which Mr. F. W. Newman has made against the Whigs are not arguments, and are not true as matters of fact. In the conclusion of his letter, however, he partly makes amends for his abuse of the Whigs, by substantially admitting the justice of my contention. He writes:—"If 'Argus' simply argued that we ought not to accept or reject any candidate by consideration of one topic alone I should quite agree with him." That is really what I aimed at in the series of letters which you kindly inserted in your valuable journal.

I could not expect you to find room for a lengthy reply to your correspondent, Mr. Hayward, of Bristol. In reply to my observation that the Alliance is engaged in a hopeless task, Mr. Hayward asserts that our country is in a hopeless condition unless a more excellent way be shown for dealing with the liquor traffic. I admit that the magnitude of the evil of intemperance is very great; I also admit that the licentiousness and the rascality of the country are very great also, and that in the contemplation of these and other evils good men are almost tempted to despair, and, under the influence of this feeling, to resort to certain drastic mechanical measures with the conviction that they will supply a radical remedy. This, however, is delusion. Evil will not be cured by compulsory means. The Permissive Bill will not make this country sober. It will give the power to two-thirds of the ratepayers to close public-houses; but the two-thirds will need to be persuaded to exercise the power, and there is no reason to believe that they would exercise it, and consequently the present state of things would continue. The minds of the people under any system must be influenced. The evil must be attacked at its roots in the mind. Until the people be better educated, better trained, be taught more self-respect, and be raised to higher and nobler feelings, no mere mechanical measures can do more than affect some of the grosser outward manifestations of vice. Mr. Hayward invites me to examine the figures of the last election to learn that my statements are not correct as to the disastrous effect upon candidates of the enforcement of the Alliance question. I cannot comply with his request. It would render necessary the examination of all the returns, and I think I have given figures enough on the question. The summary which Mr. Hayward himself gives is not very encouraging. He admits that more than one-third of those who voted for the Permissive Bill in last Parliament were not returned at the general election. That is a serious fact. He refers, however, to new friends elected and to the results in large towns, such as Manchester, Glasgow, &c. I have some knowledge of Manchester. In that city, at the last general election, all the candidates professed adherence to the Permissive Bill; but a Tory Alliance candidate defeated the Liberal, Jacob Bright. How was this accomplished? Why, by the aid of the publicans, and an enormous expenditure of money in treating the rabble. The publicans came to the conclusion that they had more to expect from a Tory than from a Liberal Government, and they knew that the Tory candidates, though Alliance men nominally, would sustain the administration that would favour their cause. This proved to be the case. The fact is, the present Government has throughout shown strong partiality for the publicans. They have done so only very recently. For several years under Liberal Administrations the Lord Chancellors acted on the rule that no brewer, wine and spirit merchant, or publican should be appointed a justice of the peace. Within the last few weeks the present Lord Chancellor, worthy man as he is, has appointed two brewers borough magistrates.

I must now conclude by bidding adieu to the subject.

ARGUS.

Cheshire, Aug. 17, 1878.

## THE LIBERAL POLICY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—There is a certain affinity in objection to the four laws enumerated in his letter to the *Nonconformist* last week by Professor F. W. Newman, viz., the Contagious Diseases Act, the Vaccination Laws, the Drink Traffic, and the disallowance of Women's Suffrage. Any one who holds strong opinions on one of these may be expected to do the same in reference to the others, on all of which there is, and is room for, a difference of opinion. The expressed will of the majority rules, and to

interpose an arbitrary law in which a minority only believes would be intolerable.

Did it never occur to those who support the Permissive Bill that such good temperance men as John Bright, Samuel Morley, and others—practical, unrotchet men—cannot see their way to accept the proposed legislation on the drink traffic? If those who are licensed to sell drink were to have a general demand for non-intoxicating drinks, there would soon be a supply and a reform effected.

Some people have intense objection to the Vaccination Laws. If those who perform vaccination were as invariably to be prosecuted if they did it improperly as those who object to it, the objection to it would probably be very soon restricted. I have known a knot of most respectable people to be summoned and fined times almost without number, and in one case, I have no doubt one of them was literally harried to death, the clerk and chairman of the Board of Guardians, who prosecuted, being the same at the bench, but I have never been able to object *in toto* to vaccination itself.

If all the energy that is lavished on unripe, if not impracticable, questions were devoted to something that is more simple, tenable, and reasonable, the Liberal party would be more compact and strong than it is.

G. L.

## Religious and Denominational News.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON AT DUNNINGTON.

On Tuesday afternoon, last week, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached in connection with the opening of a new Baptist chapel at Dunnington, a village about two miles from Alcester. Great and widespread interest was manifested in the rev. gentleman's visit. The Great Western and Midland Railway Companies were induced to run special trains from Birmingham, Redditch, Stratford-on-Avon, Evesham, and Alcester, and the result was that between two and three thousand persons crowded the village in the expectation of hearing so popular a preacher. Many must have been disappointed—the large marquee in which the rev. gentleman preached being packed to its utmost capacity, and many persons were unable to gain admittance. Hundreds were forced to stand during the whole proceedings, which lasted about two hours, and many more would have congregated outside the tent but for the heavy and almost persistent downpour of rain, which compelled them to seek shelter in the adjacent farm-buildings.

The new building, judging from the description, is of an attractive character; and a public meeting was held on the occasion of the opening, presided over by the Mayor of Stratford (H. W. Newton, Esq.). After a brief speech from the Chairman, the Rev. F. WEBBER, Congregational minister of Tewkesbury, spoke. In the course of his remarks the speaker said he wished Nonconformity were more felt in the villages. It was too much the custom to leave all the work to the deacons, instead of individual members of the congregation assisting in every possible way. There were a great many people who made a great fuss about religion, but who really were doing nothing for Christ. Many of them went about finding fault and hindering those who were working arduously and zealously. He had sometimes heard of congregations complaining of the quality of the sermons. He would advise them to pay the minister a little better and then they would very likely get better sermons. (Laughter.) He discountenanced the habit in some populous villages of having two or three little places of worship, stating that it would be much better to have one large flourishing place, something similar to the commodious and pretty building the congregation at Dunnington were now erecting.

Mr. T. W. WHITE, of Evesham, followed, speaking on the subject of Nonconformity. Mr. White affirmed that had it not been for Dissenters the nation would never have occupied its present position. They had proved a bulwark against Popery. (Hear, hear.) He knew that the Church of England claimed that distinction, but he would ask those who read the literature of the country of the present day whether its members had not taken down their walls to admit the enemy. (Applause.) He questioned the right of the Government to divide the country into parishes, and to say to this man and to that man, without taking into account his qualifications—You shall have the cure of souls in that parish. He (the speaker) was one of those who would be prepared thoroughly to ignore the parochial system. Every Christian man had a right to call the whole world his parish.

Mr. SPURGEON, although suffering greatly from neuralgia, preached a sermon occupying nearly an hour and a-half in delivery. At the close he said that this was an age of scepticism. Canons and other great guns had exploded hell and almost heaven too with their theological controversies, but the everlasting truth of God remained for all that. He would have them grasp the eternal verities and not give way to the doubts which seemed to swarm the air. He prayed for more earnestness in their religious life, more devotedness to Christ, and a better appreciation of His beneficent love.

UFFINGTON, BERKSHIRE.—The building of the new Congregational mission chapel will be com-



mened at once for the congregation worshipping during the summer months in a tent. The memorial-stone will be laid on Wednesday, August 28, by Mr. Oliver Gerring, of Badbury Hill, Faringdon, who for more than forty years has been the unflinching upholder of Nonconformity in the vale of Berkshire.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION IN DUBLIN.

The British Association began its sittings at Dublin on Tuesday last, when the Examination Hall was crowded, nearly 2,500 persons applying for tickets. Many eminent scientific men and others were present, including: Mr. William Spottiswoode, President-elect; Lord Rosse, Lord Gough, the Lord Mayor, Captain Douglas Galton, Professor Wilson, treasurer, Sir John Lubbock, D.C.L., Sir Joseph Hooker, Professor Huxley, Mr. Sorby, of Sheffield, Sir John Hawkshaw, Professor Flower, Dr. Hurst, Professor W. F. Barrett, Mr. F. J. Bramwell, Sir Robert Kane, Mr. Maxwell Hutton, Mr. Ingram, F.T.C.D., the Rev. Dr. Houghton, F.T.C.D., Professor Casey, Professor Apjohn, &c.

The following were elected corresponding members:—Professor H. L. F. Helmholz, Berlin; Dr. H. Kronecker, Berlin; M. Akin Karoly, Pesth; Dr. Lindeman, Bremen; Professor Moissonet, Paris. The Council have nominated the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., and Lord Enniskillen, F.R.S., as Vice-Presidents of the present meeting. The following members of the Council for the past year are not eligible for re-election this year—viz., Mr. De La Rue, Professor Maxwell, Professor H. J. S. Smith, Lord Houghton, and Colonel Grant. The Council recommend the re-election of the other ordinary members of Council with the addition of the following:—Professor W. G. Adams, F.R.S., Admiral Evans, F.R.S., Mr. J. W. Glaisher, F.R.S., Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.

The audience assembled to hear Mr. Spottiswoode's address was of a large and brilliant character. Mr. Spottiswoode devoted the address mainly to his own especial subject, viz., mathematical science. It is an address that scarcely bears condensation, and, besides, we have commented upon it elsewhere. Its tendency was to show the universal influence of mathematical laws, and although we think the author made a mistake in referring to Molière's character, who spoke of prose and not of mathematics, his treatment of the subject exhibited great grasp of laws and of facts. Its intellectual characteristic was wonderful condensation. In fact, the condensation was too great, but there were interesting illustrations:—

Physical science is learning more and more every day to see in the phenomena of nature modifications of that one phenomena—namely, motion, which is peculiarly under the power of mathematics. Echoes are these, far off and faint perhaps, but still true echoes, in answer to Newton's wish that all these phenomena may some day "be deduced from mechanical principles." If, turning from this aspect of the subject, it were my purpose to enumerate how the same tendency has evinced itself in the arts, unconsciously it may be to the artists themselves, I might call as witnesses each one in turn with full reliance on the testimony which they would bear. And, having more special reference to mathematics, I might confidently point to the accuracy of measurement, to the truth of curve, which, according to modern investigation, is the key to the perfection of classic art. I might triumphantly cite not only the architects of all ages, whose art so manifestly rests upon mathematical principles; but I might cite also the literary as well as the artistic remains of the great artists of Cinquecento, both painters and sculptors, in evidence of the geometry and the mechanics which, having been laid at the foundation, appear to have found their way upwards through the superstructure of their works. And in a less ambitious sphere, but nearer to ourselves in both time and space, I might point with satisfaction to the great school of English constructors of the eighteenth century in the domestic arts, and remind you that not only the engineer and the architect, but even the cabinetmakers devoted half the space of their books to perspective and to the principles whereby solid figures may be delineated on paper, or what is now termed descriptive geometry. Nor perhaps would the sciences which concern themselves with reasoning and speech, nor the kindred art of music, nor even literature itself, if thoroughly probed, offer fewer points of dependence upon the science of which I am speaking. What, in fact, is logic but that part of universal reasoning; grammar but that part of universal speech; harmony and counterpoint but that part of universal music, "which accurately lays down," and demonstrates (so far as demonstration is possible) precise methods appertaining to each of these arts? And I might even appeal to the common consent which speaks of the mathematical as the pattern form of reasoning and model of a precise style.

Next take some notable recent discoveries:—

To take one more instance, which must be present to the minds of us all, there are the infinitesimal ripples of the vibrating plate in Mr. Graham Bell's most marvellous invention. Of the nodes and ventral segments in the plate of the telephone which actually converts sound into electricity and electricity into sound we can at present form no conception. All that can now be said is that the most perfect specimens of Chladni's sand figures on a vibrating plate, or of Kundt's lycopodium heaps in a musical tube, or even Mr. Sedley Taylor's more delicate vortices in the films of the phoneidoscope, are rough and sketchy compared with these. For, notwithstanding the fact that in the movements of the telephone plate we have actually in our hand the solution of that old world problem, the construction of a speaking machine, yet the characters in which that solution is expressed are too small for our powers of decipherment. In movements such as these

we seem to lose sight of the distinction, or, perhaps, we have unconsciously passed the boundary between massive and molecular motion. Through the phonograph we have not only a transformation, but a permanent and tangible record of the mechanism of speech. But the differences upon which articulation, apart from loudness, pitch, and quality, depends appear from the experiments of Fleming Jenkin and of others to be of microscopic size. The microphone affords another instance of the unexpected value of minute variations—in this case of electric currents; and it is remarkable that the gist of this instrument seems to lie in obtaining and perfecting that which electricians have hitherto most scrupulously avoided.

Mr. Spottiswoode eloquently said, at the close of his address:—

The instances on which we have dwelt are only a few out of many in which mathematics may be found ruling and governing a variety of subjects. It is as the supreme result of all experience, the framework in which all the varied manifestations of nature have been set, that our science has laid claim to be the arbiter of all knowledge. She does not, indeed, contribute elements of facts which must be sought elsewhere, but she sifts and regulates them; she proclaims the laws to which they must conform if those elements are to issue in precise results. From the data of a problem she can infallibly extract all possible consequences, whether they be those first sought, or others not anticipated; but she can introduce nothing which was not latent in the original statement. Mathematics cannot tell us whether there be or be not limits to time or space; but to her they are both of indefinite extent, and this in a sense which neither affirms nor denies that they are either infinite or finite. Mathematics cannot tell us whether matter be continuous or discrete in its structure, but to her it is indifferent whether it be one or the other, and her conclusions are independent of either particular hypothesis. Mathematics can tell us nothing of the origin of matter, if its creation or its annihilation; she deals only with it in a state of existence, but within that state its modes of existence may vary from our most elementary conception to our most complex experience. Mathematics can tell us nothing beyond the problems which she specifically undertakes; she will carry them to their limit, but there she stops, and upon the great region beyond she is imperturbably silent. Contemporaneous with space and coeval with time is the kingdom of mathematics; within this range her dominion is supreme; otherwise than according to her order nothing can exist; in contradiction to her laws nothing takes place. On her mysterious scroll is to be found written for those who can read it that which has been, that which is, and that which is to come. Everything material which is the subject of knowledge has number, order, or position, and these are her first outlines for a sketch of the universe. If our more feeble hands cannot follow out the details, still her part has been drawn with an unerring pen, and her work cannot be gainsayed. So wide is the range of mathematical science, so indefinitely may it extend beyond our actual powers of manipulation, that at some moments we are inclined to fall down with even more than reverence before her majestic presence. But so strictly limited are her promises and powers, about so much; that we might wish to know does she offer no information whatever, that at other moments we are fain to call her results but a vain thing, and to reject them as a stone when we had asked for bread. If one aspect of the subject encourages our hopes, so does the other tend to chasten our desires; and he is perhaps the wisest, and in the long run the happiest among his fellows, who has learnt not only this science, but also the larger lesson which it indirectly teaches—namely, to temper our aspirations to that which is possible, to moderate our desires to that which is attainable, to restrict our hopes to that of which accomplishment, if not immediately practicable, is at least distinctly within the range of conception. That which is at present beyond our ken may, at some period and in some manner as yet unknown to us, fall within our grasp; but our science teaches us, while ever yearning with Goethe for "light, more light," to concentrate our attention upon that of which our powers are capable, and contentedly to leave for future experience the solution of problems to which we can at present say neither yea nor nay. It is within the region thus indicated that knowledge in the true sense of the word is to be sought. Other modes of influence there are in society and in individual life, other forms of energy besides that of the intellect. There is the potential energy of sympathy, the actual energy of work; there are the vicissitudes of life, the adversity of circumstance, health, and disease, and all the perplexing issues, whether for good or for evil, of impulse and of passion. But although the Book of Life cannot at present be read by the light of science alone nor the wayfarer be satisfied by the few loaves of knowledge now in our hands, yet it would be difficult to overstate the almost miraculous increase which may be produced by a liberal distribution of what we already have and by a restriction of our cravings within the limits of possibility. In proportion as method is better than impulse, deliberate purpose than erratic action, the clear glow of sunshine than regular reflection, and definite utterances than an uncertain sound; in proportion as knowledge is better than surmise, proof than opinion—in that proportion will the mathematician value a discrimination between the certain and the uncertain, and a just estimate of the issues which depend upon one motive power or the other.

The sectional work of the Association began on Thursday. Professor Ingram, in the economic science section, defended political economy from exclusion from the commonwealth of science, but, at the same time, censured the want of colour often absent from discussions of this subject.

In geology, Dr. John Evans, in the course of his address, remarked that as to the opinion of physicists on a change in the position of the earth's axis, all agreed, he said, in the theoretical possibility of such a change being affected by a redistribution of the matter on the surface, but they do not appear to be at all in accord as to the extent of such changes.

Sir W. Thomson on the same day referred, in the geographical section, to many problems. He said that it appeared now to be a generally received opinion among geologists that "massive" eruptions

which originated the mountain chains which form the skeleton of our present continents and the depressions occupied by our present seas date from the secular cooling and contraction of the crust of the earth from a period much more remote than the deposition of the earliest of the fossiliferous rocks. If this view be correct, it is quite possible that until comparatively recent times no part of the ocean was sufficiently deep for the formation of a characteristic abyssal deposit. He proceeded to refer further to the Antarctic icebergs, accounting for their uniform height, and considered the Antarctic low-lying continent bordered by an ice-cliff 230ft. in height, the top universally covered with a layer of the whitest snow, the upper part of the cliff being pale blue, deepening at the base. The address was listened to with great interest, and the section was crowded.

On Friday, all sections met, of course, but the great event was Professor Huxley's lecture in the department of anthropology. The Dublin correspondent of the *Scotsman* says of this:—"Then came Professor Huxley, who was received with loud and continued applause. Unlike the other presidents of sections, he did not read his address. It was neither printed nor written, for, as he humorously explained in his opening remarks, he had hoped to escape the duty of delivering an inaugural oration altogether, these being phenomena which, in philosophic parlance, were far more attractive objectively to the listeners than subjectively to those who had to prepare them. In the course of his address, Professor Huxley said that with regard to man they had but the outcome of the inevitable progress of scientific thought, whose legitimate domain of inquiry was just as wide in regard to man as in regard to the lower animals. Man had a framework comparable bone for bone with that of the animals; his physical development proceeded step by step in the same way as theirs; his bodily activities, and others which were not ordinarily so classed, were just as much the subject of scientific inquiry as those of ants and bees. The phenomena of intelligence were phenomena following a definite causal order, and were as much susceptible of scientific examination as were physical phenomena. Anthropology excluded theology from the sphere of its investigations; it was not concerned with the question of truth or falsehood, or religions, but the natural history of religion; the manner in which it had developed and the extent to which it affected the race was entirely within the legitimate scope of anthropological investigation. When they came to the question of the cause of all the phenomena, if it was permissible to approach that problem in reference to the lower animals, it was equally permissible with regard to man. To the scientific mind there was no reason for dealing more critically with the one case than with the other. The studies of language, descriptions of savage races, the question of the unity or multiplicity of the human race, were rather touched upon than discussed, but there was not one allusion to what are now the burning questions of anthropological research. Now, on the other hand, there was no science which was represented by a larger or more active body of workers than was anthropology. The whole conditions and prospects of the science had been reversed by the publication of a single book of no great bulk—the *Origin of Species*—and all the energies of those who were devoted to anthropology were engaged in working out the problem, whether the doctrines evolved by Mr. Darwin in that book with reference to the lower animals could be applied in the same way to man. That question had not yet been answered. It was an enormous question, and for a definite answer to it people would probably have to look to some period in the next century. He believed that it would at some time be solved—how, he could not say, though he might have ideas of his own on the subject. If he were asked what had been done during the last twenty-one years in the direction—he would not say of solving the question, but of clearing the ground for its solution, he did not know that he could point to anything very definite except on one point. Till about 1860 nothing could be more volcanic or more shocking than for any man to say there was anatomically less difference between man and the higher apes than between the higher and the lower apes. Yet he had lately been reading a book by a very learned and eminent scientist, M. Quatrefages, who had always been an opponent of evolutionary ideas, in which this proposition was referred to as one on which no rational person would venture to dispute the truth. It was a comfort to have got so far. A second direction in which progress had been made was in the precision and exactness employed in obtaining the data which were necessary for anthropologists to work upon. After illustrating this at some length, the professor commented on the extraordinary discoveries which had been made of late years of traces of man in the fossil state. He remembered when it was regarded—though he did not know why—as a sacred canon by the paleontologists that man did not exist in the fossil state. An astonishing weight of evidence on that point had accumulated during the last twenty years, and it was now beyond doubt that man—intelligent man—had existed on the earth at a time when its physical conformation was very different from what it is now. He admitted that the evidence of the existence of man earlier than the period of the drift was very dubious. As to the interesting question whether with the evidences of the existence of man



at that period they had the possibility of tracing his development from a type different to that which now exists, he did not think that in all the traces hitherto discovered there was more reason for thinking the man of that day essentially different from the man of the present day, or for thinking that the horse of that time was different from the horse we had now; but as we happened to have proof that the horse in his present form was a modification of a still earlier type, there was no reason why similar evidence should not ultimately be discovered of the process of evolution in the case of man."

But perhaps the most popular lecture of the day, vying even with Professor Huxley's, was that of Sir John Lubbock on the habits of ants, which gave some remarkable, but not particularly new, information. However, the lecture-room was overcrowded. Then, when Dr. Phené spoke in the economic section, of variations on the coast of France, he had next to no audience. The economic section dealt with the Irish land question. A remarkable lecture was given by Mr. Romane on "Animal Intelligence," touching on heredity and external conditions.

We have an account of the proceedings on Saturday, when Professor Williamson gave an address on coal measures, a waste of time. Our correspondent quoted below has referred to some striking characteristics of the meetings, but only some. For instance, Mr. Ladd read an able paper on Monday on Edmund's phonoscope, of which the following is an account:—

It consists essentially of three parts, an induction coil, an interrupter, and rotary vacuum tube. The action of the instrument is as follows. Sound from the voice or other sources produce vibrations on the diaphragm on the interpreter, which, being in the primary circuit of the induction coil, induce at each interruption a circuit in the secondary coil similar to the action of a contact breaker or rheotome. Therefore, each vibration is made visible as a flash in the vacuum tube, the tube revolving all the time at a constant speed. The flashes produce a symmetrical figure. The number of spokes or radii are according to the number of vibrations in the interrupter during the revolution of a tube, the number of vibrations being varied to any extent. According to the sounds produced the figures in the revolving tube will be varied. The same sounds always produce the same figures, providing the revolutions be constant. In case of rhythmical interruptions being produced in a given sound, as in a trill, most beautiful effects are noticeable, owing to the omission of certain radii in regular positions in the figure. The uses of this instrument are the rendering visible of sounds and showing the vibrations respired in their production, and is a mode of confirming sound. The phonoscope is the invention of Mr. Edwards, jun., partner in the firm of Ladd and Co., London. The description of the invention excited much interest.

Mr. Robert Harley, of Mill Hill School, read a very able paper on "The Stanhope Demonstrator or Logical Machine"—a paper curious in learning and in ability. Several papers were read in other sections, the most attractive being one by Captain Burton, in the section of geography, relating to the "Land of Midian." Of this the author said, that all who read their Bible were familiar with such phrases as "vexing the Midianites" and "Midianitish women," but they did not know how hazy on the subject of this grand old land the public of England was before the spring of 1877. About 1249 B.C. the Midianites regained their former power, but after the crushing blow they subsequently sustained, they faded out of Holy Writ, and their land becomes almost unknown. Josephus's mappers recognised two Midians, whereas there has never been more than one. Voltaire, the noble Frenchman who created religious liberty in France, made a mistake about Midian, placing it on the eastern half of the Dead Sea, and considering it a little canton of Idumæa about eight leagues long. Captain Burton described the exact limits of the country, and then proceeded to narrate his expeditions and discoveries, a detailed account of which he said he would publish about next November. Both expeditions which he had the honour to lead were sent out by the Khedive of Egypt, a prince to whom the future will be more just than the present is, and to whom we are indebted for our present knowledge of a neglected and most mythical country. In 1877 the Khedive placed under his command the first expedition. This preliminary visit lasted little more than a fortnight, but it gave him a fair general view of the country, and he brought back specimens of most of the metals mentioned in the Book of Numbers. In February, 1878, he returned to Cairo, and organised a second expedition on a larger scale. They first explored Northern Midian and discovered a number of catacombs and many inscriptions very deeply cut, but not easy to decipher. One cutting he found was like St. George and the Dragon, but St. George was without his horse. Photographs of the catacombs and inscriptions were exhibited by Captain Burton. On the Gulf of Akabah the expedition was very nearly wrecked, the wretched boiler of their steamer having struck work, and they were only saved by the exertions of their Scotch engineer, David Dougall, who managed to start the engine again when they were drifting rapidly on to a reef of sharp rocks and were just fifty yards off. But after this the Khedive was good enough to supply them with a better ship. Their explorations in the interior were at one place interrupted by the hostility of the tribes, who would not permit the expedition to enter their territory without paying a fine equal to about 100*l.* each per diem. On Feb. 25, therefore, they were obliged to retrace their foot-

steps. Proceeding in another direction they found old smelting furnaces, and caves which might have been catacombs, and a great aqueduct. They were astonished by traces of immenselabour, which yielded not a single line of inscription, nor even a mason's mark, to determine the race of the labourers. He was able to identify some of the places with those mentioned by Ptolemy. Turquoise was a favourite gem among the Bedouins, and judging from a large one he had seen inserted in the stock of a matchlock, which had probably been there for fifty years, they were not liable to change colour. The exploration of South Midian was the most interesting. Photographs were taken of old mining works, and in some of the minerals they found silver visible to the naked eye. Pathetic indeed is the view of the desolation of Midian. Once the Arabia Felix of the ancients, it has now become Arabia Petrea, Arabia Deserta. Under Roman rule, it contained 20,000,000 of souls. Now the population was reduced to 2,000,000, but the Anglo-Turkish Convention puts England nearly in the same position as that occupied by Rome after the days of Augustus. (Applause.) He had full and perfect faith that Midian, like many other provinces, would presently awake from her trance—from her sleep of ages. Midian contained a mining region 300 miles in length, and of equal depth, and he had but little doubt that what the ancients worked so well we moderns could work better still, so that Midian might look forward to the development of her mineral wealth under the fostering care of European and especially of English companies, and the howling wilderness become turned into a rich and fruitful land.

A long discussion took place after this, but nothing new was asserted.

One of the most interesting discussions of the Association took place on Monday in the department of mechanical science, in the course of which some remarkable facts were stated—as, for instance, by Mr. E. Preece:—

Invention has not left the shores of England, but the telegraph department stands in the front rank. It remains to say a few words for the Post Office. The system of news wires is unique of its kind. Forty-seven news circuits and twenty-two special wires were made up every day. News is transmitted direct from London to every town where there is a daily paper. This is done by the automatic principle (mechanical transmission). Half-a-million words are frequently sent in one night from London. When Lord Beaconsfield gave his address in the House of Lords on the results of the Berlin Congress 528,250 words were transmitted from the central station. There is not a branch of the service that has not been improved. New batteries, new insulators, improved wires, the most perfect relays and multiplex apparatus have all found their way into the Post Office service. Of the 8,000 miles of additional wire put up more than half is for private use; so that the daily average of messages is even greater than has been stated. No one is heard to complain but some disappointed inventor. Practical inventions rarely emanate from without, but the great majority of patents are taken out by persons who do not possess them at all. The fact remains that telegraphy is more highly developed in England than in any other country.

Our correspondent at the Association writes:—"There can be no doubt that, so far, the present meeting of the British Association has been entirely satisfactory. The complete arrangements made by the local committee, the convenience of the sectional meetings being so near together, the capacious concert hall in which the evening lectures are given, no less than the hearty interest and hospitality shown by the Dublin people, all contribute to ensure the success which the unwearied labours of the secretaries and committee so eminently deserve. The one disappointment of the meeting was the difficulty of hearing Mr. Spottiswoode's excellent inaugural address, but this mattered less, as it is of course printed in full. The sectional meetings began on Thursday, Aug. 15, with addresses from the various presidents, with the exception of the mathematical and physical section, where Dr. Salmon's place was supplied (owing to an accident he had unfortunately received) by the ever-ready Dr. Haughton. Sir Wyville Thomson's address in the Geographical section and Professor Flowers in the biological section were, perhaps, the most popular and interesting. The same afternoon a large garden party was given by the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough at the Viceregal Lodge, to the chief members of the association. Tea and telephones were provided, but unfortunately a sudden thunderstorm rather damped the enjoyment of the afternoon. In the evening the Royal Dublin Society gave their *soirée*, which was perhaps one of the most successful and interesting of any entertainment given to the British Association during this or any preceding meeting. The noble suite of buildings thrown open upon the occasion, the distinguished and numerous company present, and above all the complete arrangements made by the conversazione committee and the number of valuable objects gathered together for inspection, could not fail to make the evening a memorable one.

"The Lord-Lieutenant, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke of Leinster, and almost all the members of the British Association were present. Amongst the various objects to be seen were electrotype reproductions of many scientific curiosities from the Loan Exhibition, photographs of the apparatus employed in the physical laboratories at Rome, Padua, and Milan; photographs of the apparatus used by Volta and the voltaic battery constructed by himself; a model of the paddle apparatus by which Youle determined the mechanical equivalent of heat; models of telescopes; pottery from South

Kensington, and so forth. In the side-rooms Mr. Storey showed the absorption spectrum of chlorochromic anhydride, Lord Rosse's punkab, worked by compressed air, a wonderful collection of carnivorous plants from the botanical gardens at Glasnevin, Messrs. Tisley and Spiller's harmonograph, a French phosphorescent clock whose face is perfectly luminous in the dark. Various fine art objects and microscopic slides were to be seen. Many were attracted by Professor Barrett's experiments on the effect of inaudible vibrations upon sensitive flames, others by Mr. Spottiswoode's large condenser, and others again by Mr. Yeates' huge induction coil, while from time to time the powerful tones of a siren fog-signal placed in the courtyard were heard all over the building.

"Among the sectional proceedings on Friday, Professor Huxley, in an address to the anthropologists, created some amusement by his specification of the loci of disturbances at various times during the history of the British Association. At present it lies certainly in the anthropological section, though this year nothing has been said or done to arouse the *odium theologicum*. Mr. Romane's evening lecture on animal intelligence was extremely well delivered, and though his conclusions were in some parts based on very slender premises, yet the lecture was a valuable one and an important feature of this Association. He dealt with the psychological connection and affinities between men and the lower animals, asserting it as his conviction that the faculty of speech was alone the ultimate source of that enormous difference between their minds. He gave several amusing instances of the reasoning power and the emotions he had noticed in dogs, foxes, &c.

"Saturday was entirely devoted to excursions—geological, botanical, and others. One of the most interesting was that given by the Commissioners of Irish Lights, who took a small party in their steam yacht to visit the lighthouses in the neighbourhood of Dublin Bay. Owing to rather stormy weather, however, it was only possible to land at the lighthouse on Howth Head. This, one of the oldest on the Irish coast, is now lighted by gas, made on the premises. There is not one lighthouse on the English coast which has adopted this mode, powerful as it is, partly, perhaps, because of its great expense. The mode of lighting is due to Mr. Wigham, who has so arranged his burners as to have the number, and therefore the light, increased upon foggy nights. He also dispenses with the usual glass chimney, but places above the flame, so as to ensure a steady draught, a talc chimney, whose size varies according to the number of burners employed. The members of the Association have the opportunity of seeing the experiments made with this light, with the electric and gas light combined (an arrangement also due to Mr. Wigham), and with his quadriform gas-light, an immensely powerful light. Saturday closed with a banquet given by the Lord Mayor.

"On Sunday, special services were held in the cathedral and in most of the churches. The Bishop of Derry and the Dean of Norwich preached in the recently-opened Christ Church Cathedral; Archdeacon Reichel preached twice in St. Patrick's Cathedral; Mr. Griffiths in the York-street Congregational Church; and Dr. Mullens at Kingstown. In the evening the usual devotional service with which Dr. Gladstone's name has so long been associated was held.

"Monday opened with a breakfast at the Zoological Gardens. Few papers of general interest were read in the sectional meetings; Captain Burton's paper on the Land of Midian was decidedly the most popular; but the festivities of the week seem to be filling up the time of most of the members. A dinner given by the College of Physicians and a *soirée* by the Royal College of Surgeons rather clash with Professor Dewar's lecture on "Dissociation, or Modern Ideas of Chemical Action." The attendance, however, was very fair, and those present were rewarded by the wonderful experiments which Professor Dewar had taken so much pains to render successful. He showed, what had never before been seen on a large scale by an Irish audience, the liquefaction of gases, so magnified as to be apparent to the whole assembly. Professor Dewar stated that the liquefaction of all gases had been anticipated by Dalton long before even a single gas had been liquefied, so accurate was his inductive philosophy.

"In the course of Monday, the general committee met, and elected Dr. Allman as president for the coming year, at the same time arranging, in accordance with the wishes of a large number of delegates from that town, that the next meeting should be held in Sheffield, in lieu of Nottingham, as was originally intended. The year after the meeting will probably be held in Swansea. Mr. J. E. Gordon was also appointed assistant general secretary, on the resignation of Mr. Griffith.

"On Tuesday the day began with a well-attended breakfast given by the friends of the temperance cause, G. Foley, Esq., Q.C., presiding. The O'Connor Don, Miss Tod, and others spoke well and warmly. The business of the sectional meetings was unusually great, and several papers had to be adjourned. Great interest was shown in Dr. Rae's paper on "The best route to the Pole," and in Major Wilson's paper on "Cyprus." In the afternoon the friends of the Women's Suffrage Association held a meeting, the Red Lion Club had their annual dinner, and the day closed with a *soirée* given by the Royal Irish Academy. On Wednesday the final meetings are held, and a variety of excursions on Thursday and Friday will carry away most of the members of the association."



## THE LAST WEEK OF PARLIAMENT.

The Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday) measure (Ireland) having been disposed of very quickly in the House of Lords on Tuesday, and East Indian Finance in the House of Commons also with no good practical result, some questions were asked concerning the intentions of Russia in Asia, which Sir C. DILKE and Sir G. CAMPBELL both hoped would receive attention.

## ILLEGAL PRACTICES IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

On Wednesday Mr. E. JENKINS asked the Home Secretary whether he would, next session, lay upon the table of the House a return from each archbishop and bishop in England and Wales:—(1.) Of the number of petitions or other formal or informal presentments received by him, complaining of illegal practices in churches or by clergymen within his diocese since the time of the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act; (2) the name of the parish, of the clergyman and church, the terms, nature, and number of times of complaint in each case, the names and descriptions of complainants; and (3) the action taken thereupon, and, in cases where no action had been taken, whether it was owing to defects in the provisions of the law.

Mr. CROSS: I have not had time to communicate with the archbishops or bishops since this question was put upon the paper. But I do not myself see any objection to it; and if there are materials for such a return as the hon. member desires, that return will be laid on the table if he moves for it next session.

## THE BISHOPRICS BILL.

On the question that this bill be read a third time, Mr. E. JENKINS renewed the objections which he had taken to the measure on previous occasions, and said he felt it to be his duty to call for a division, as a protest against the bill.

The House divided:—

For the third reading	62
Against	20
Majority for	42

The following members opposed the Bishoprics Bill at this final stage:—Sir G. Balfour, Mr. T. Blake, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Courtney, Mr. J. Cowen, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Earp, Mr. J. F. Harrison, Sir H. Havelock, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. D. Jenkinson, Dr. Kenealy, Mr. M. Lloyd, Mr. Potter, Mr. H. Samuelson, Mr. Seeley, Mr. Waddy, Mr. B. Whitworth, Sir M. Wilson; tellers, Mr. E. Jenkins and Mr. Dillwyn.

On Thursday and Friday both Houses were occupied with some minor questions. On the latter day the Queen's Speech was read, and Parliament was prorogued—the Lord CHANCELLOR reading the Speech.

## QUEEN'S SPEECH.

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

When, in a critical condition of public affairs, you assembled at the commencement of the year, I pointed out to you that, in the interests of my Empire, precautions might become necessary, for which I appealed to your liberality to provide. At the same time I assured you that no efforts in the cause of peace should be wanting on my part.

Your response was not ambiguous, and contributed largely to a pacific solution of the difficulties which then existed. The terms of agreement between Russia and the Porte, so far as they affected pre-existing treaties, were, after an interval of discussion, submitted to a Congress of the Powers; and their councils have resulted in a peace which I am thankful to believe is satisfactory and likely to be durable. The Ottoman Empire has not emerged from a disastrous war without severe loss; but the arrangements which have been made, while favourable to the subjects of the Porte, have secured to it a position of independence which can be upheld against aggression.

I have concluded a Defensive Convention with the Sultan, which has been laid before you. It gives, as regards his Asiatic Empire, a more distinct expression to the engagements which in principle, I together with other Powers, accepted in 1856, but of which the form has not been found practically effectual. The Sultan has, on the other hand, bound himself to adopt and carry into effect the measures necessary for securing the good government of those provinces. In order to promote the objects of this agreement, I have undertaken the occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus.

In aiding to bring about the settlement which has taken place, I have been assisted by the discipline and high spirit of my forces by sea and by land, by the alacrity with which my Reserves responded to my call, by the patriotic offers of military aid by my people in the Colonies, and by the proud desire of my Indian army to be reckoned among the defenders of the British Empire, a desire justified by the soldierly qualities of the force recently quartered at Malta.

The spontaneous offers of troops made by many of the Native Governments in India were very gratifying to me, and I recognise in them a fresh manifestation of that feeling towards my Crown and person which has been displayed in many previous instances.

My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

Although the condition of affairs in South Africa still affords some ground for anxiety, I have learnt with satisfaction from the reports of my civil and military officers that the more serious disturbances which had arisen among the Native population on the frontiers of the Cape Colony are now terminated.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The Act which has been passed for amending and greatly simplifying the law relating to Factories and Workshops will, I trust, still further secure the health and education of those who are employed in them.

I have had much pleasure in giving my assent to a measure relating to the Contagious Diseases of Cattle, which, by affording additional securities against the in-

troduction and spread of those diseases, will tend to encourage the breeding of live-stock in the country, and to increase the supply of food to my people.

You have amended the Law as to Highways in a manner which cannot but improve their classification and management, and at the same time relieve inequalities in the burden of their maintenance.

I trust that advantage will be taken of the means which you have provided for dividing bishoprics in the more populous districts of the country, and thus increasing the efficiency of the Church.

I anticipate the best results from the wise arrangements which you have made for the encouragement of Intermediate Education in Ireland.

The measure for amending and consolidating the Public Health Laws in that country is well calculated to promote the important object at which it aims.

The measure passed in regard to Roads and Bridges in Scotland and for the abolition of Tolls will greatly improve the management of highways in that part of the United Kingdom; while the Acts relating to Education and to Endowed Schools and Hospitals cannot fail to extend the benefits of education and improve the administration of charitable endowments in that country.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labours and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

## THE LATE SESSION.

We quote the following caustic remarks from the two leading journals of England and Scotland:—  
"Foreign affairs have engrossed the interest of all, and, as far as domestic legislation is concerned, the result of seven weary and agitated months is as nearly as possible a blank. Accordingly, the greater part of the Queen's Speech is devoted, as was inevitable, to a survey of the results attained by the prolonged negotiations which ended in the Treaty of Berlin, while the domestic achievements of the session are summed up at the end, and Parliament is thus dismissed with the consoling assurance that its more homely and legitimate functions have not been neglected amid the weightier cares of Empire. The dish of accomplished legislation is dressed with consummate skill, but no art can conceal the meagreness of the fare provided. But if little has been done, the real reason has been that little was expected. *Inter arma silent leges*, and though we have happily escaped the final issue of an appeal to arms, yet our peace has been so often threatened in the past few months that any attempt to deal with large measures of domestic legislation would have seemed like trifling with a great emergency. The real work of the session, in fact, has been done in the Foreign Office and at Berlin, and Her Majesty's Speech is an acknowledgment of the fact which public opinion will accept. If that work has been satisfactorily accomplished, if it has resulted, as we all hope, in a peace which 'is satisfactory and likely to be durable,' we shall be content that Parliament itself has produced nothing more exciting than the list of measures which not even the dignified pomp of a royal speech can redeem from insignificance."—*Times*.

"As to the rest of the Speech little need be said. It has evidently been written as a matter of form. Satisfactory assurances are given as to South Africa, and most unsatisfactory omission is found of the cost of the policy of the Government during the year. The House of Commons is thanked for 'liberal supplies' in the ordinary form, as if nothing extraordinary had been granted. Then the most is made of the Acts that had been passed during the session. Nine of them are enumerated, and if they only succeed in securing half the benefits which the author of the Speech professes to expect from them, all of us will be made happier. But it may be said that there is not much hope of such a result. Those who know best, for instance, do not agree with the Speech that the Cattle Plague Act will have any such effect as that foretold; they rather believe that it will have little effect of any kind. Very much the same opinion prevails as to the Highways Act; and as to the Bishoprics Act, those who trouble themselves about it regard the measure rather as part of the process of making things pleasant all round than as being of any special advantage to the country. The Irish and Scotch measures could not have been omitted from the Speech, and some of them may justify the expectations it expresses—that is, when in course of time they have been duly amended. But of these, the Irish Intermediate Education Act will not be one. It is the perversion of a sound principle to unsound purposes; it might have been honest and wise—it is a bribe to the Roman Catholic clergy, and therefore, and for other reasons, in the last degree unwise. The usual prayer is appended to the Speech, and, if it may be said without profanity, never was the blessing of Almighty God more necessary on the labours of a session than it is on those of the session now happily closed; for nothing short of divine power can make of most of those labours anything that is in the least likely to be satisfactory or beneficial to the country or Europe."—*Scotsman*.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

## THE ARGYLLSHIRE ELECTION.

Both the candidates in this contest are actively engaged in addressing the people. Everywhere Lord Colin Campbell is pressed on the disestablishment question, but he does not abandon the ground that he has already taken. At a Liberal demonstration at Dunoon on Friday, presided over by Bailie Hersted, the chairman, going on to allude

to the question of disestablishment, "called upon the Dissenters in the absence of a candidate holding disestablishment views to do everything in their power to secure the return of Lord Campbell. If any Dissenter voted for such a fossilised, bigoted, old-world Tory as Mr. Malcolm—(great laughter, cheering, and hissing)—or if any Dissenter in present circumstances held aloof he would not only act as a fool, but would commit a crime." At Oban on the same night:—

Mr. M'Caig, banker, asked Lord Colin if he would abolish Church-rates in Scotland.

Lord Colin Campbell thought he was right in saying that the expression as regarded Scotland was not a perfectly accurate one, but with regard to what he presumed the gentleman alluded to, he should be prepared to support the abolition of what was equivalent to Church-rates. (Hear, hear.) He had already said he was prepared to adopt any measures to relieve feuars from the liability of maintaining the churches and manse of the Established Church. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He was not yet convinced that heritors should be relieved of the same burden. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'Caig asked if he would support any Parliamentary measure for uniting all the branches of the Presbyterian Churches into one great body. ("Hear, hear," and hisses.)

Lord Colin Campbell thought the question anticipated that of disestablishment. He was extremely desirous, for reasons already given, that an answer should not be pressed upon him at the present moment. ("Hear, hear," hisses, and cheers.)

The *Weekly Review*, the Presbyterian organ in London, gives Lord Colin the following significant warning as to the position which he has taken:—

But religious and ecclesiastical elements, as much as anything else, give a peculiar flavour to this election. Lord Colin, liberal as he is, supports, provisionally at least, the Established Church of Scotland, and is averse to the idea of disestablishment; but, like Lord William Hay at Haddington, he fences with the question, and says that if ever the disestablishment movement assumes a practical form, he will be prepared to "reconsider his position." He thus gives complete satisfaction neither to Church people nor to Nonconformists. But in this respect he only resembles most of the forthcoming Liberal candidates for Parliamentary honours in Scotland. But on account of his decidedly Liberal turn of mind and his engaging personal qualities, not to speak of his name and family connections, it is more than probable that he will receive the almost entire Liberal vote in the county. Many Established Churchmen will vote for him for his own and his father's sake, while most Free Churchmen and United Presbyterians will, with greater generosity, give him their much-needed support. If the Nonconformist vote is withheld either wholly or to a large extent, Lord Colin to a certainty loses the election. Let the Duke of Argyll, who has done so much of late to displease and injure Presbyterian Nonconformists, ponder this fact, and be ready in due time to evince his gratitude.

LEEDS.—Mr. John de Morgan, who is a candidate for this borough at the next general election, issued his address on Friday. During next week Mr. de Morgan will address several outdoor meetings of the working men.

LEICESTER.—At a meeting of the Leicester Liberal Association held on Thursday night, Messrs. Taylor and M'Arthur, members for the borough, were chosen as candidates at the next general election.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—The nomination took place yesterday before the Mayor as returning officer. Mr. C. Donaldson Hudson (Conservative) was proposed by Mr. Joseph Bailgon and seconded by Mr. Charles Orton; Mr. S. Rathbone Edge (Liberal) was proposed by Mr. Harry Coghill, President of the Liberal Association, and seconded by Alderman Bayley. The poll will be taken on Friday.

NORTHAMPTON.—An address was issued on Friday by the Northampton Liberal Registration Association, enlarging on the claims of another candidate—the fifth—Mr. Thomas Wright, of Leicester, who intends to contest the borough in case of an election.

PETERBOROUGH.—Mr. George Potter will contest this borough at the next general election.

ROCHESTER.—It is stated that in the event of a fresh election, Lord Clifton, the eldest son of the Earl of Darnley, will come forward as an independent candidate, in compliance with a request of some of the electors. The expenses of the two candidates at the recent election have just been made known; the expenses of Mr. A. J. Otway, the successful Liberal candidate, amounted to £702, and Mr. W. Seton-Karr's, the Conservative candidate, to £610.

THIRSK.—Major Stapylton, of Myton Hall, near Thirsk, will contest this borough in the Liberal interest at the next election. He was defeated by only one vote at the last election.

## THE COST OF THE PRO-TURKISH POLICY.

The *Statesman's Annual* of 1873 (says the *Guardian*) gives a skeleton account of Turkish loans, which, if illuminated by a few side-lights, tells a story not unprofitable to investors in the present day.

It was in the year 1854, at the commencement of the Crimean war, that the extravagant and wasteful rulers of Turkey learnt from Western financiers that there was a process—that of borrowing money—by which it was possible for them, after extorting from their subjects all that they had, to plunder their successors of the proceeds of future extortion. To find that they could spend not only what they had, but what they had not, was, of course, a discovery of the first magnitude, and was a redeeming point in the otherwise disagreeable operation of being admitted into the European family. The mine was



not long allowed to remain unworked. In 1854 their own credit sufficed to raise the modest sum of 3,000,000*l.* The next year the united guarantee of England and France, their allies in the war which was still raging, made it easy to raise 5,000,000*l.* more, and constituted a voucher of their respectability in the eyes of European capitalists. The attractions of profuse expenditure did not cease with the war—nor the consequent necessity of providing funds. Five millions more were raised in 1858; 2,000,000*l.* more in 1860. The appetite grew with eating. There is nothing like prestige, and the prestige created by the Treaty of Paris enabled the Sultan and his Ministers to extend their operations. It was under the special auspices of the British Government that they did so. We re-quote from a letter written by Mr. Goldwin Smith in 1862 a passage already once reprinted in the *Guardian*. After observing that England was now (in April, 1862) to be called upon to embark an immense amount of capital in the regeneration of Turkey, he proceeds thus:—

The Prime Minister (Lord Palmerston) takes the unusual course of recommending capitalists to invest their money in the Turkish funds. He is confident that Turkey will revive. Hitherto, he admits, the symptoms of revival had not been great. "It is well known," he says, "that for some time past, from various circumstances, the finances of Turkey have been in the greatest possible confusion and disorder. Troops have been for months without pay, public servants have received no salary, engagements of all sorts have been contracted which there are no means of fulfilling, and the evil had increased to such an extent that the Turkish Government had become most anxious to have matters placed on a fair footing; and Her Majesty's Government felt till that was done there was no foundation for the stability and prosperity of the Turkish Empire." Now, however, Her Majesty's Government have taken such effectual measures that matters will henceforth "be placed on a fair footing," and "the stability and prosperity" of the Turkish Empire will rest upon "a solid foundation." "We are told," proceeds the Minister, "that the man was sick. Well. He was very sick. We are asked to assist in supplying a remedy, by putting him on a regimen. I trust we may have done so. I trust that in a time not far distant we may find that this friend of ours is not more sick than some of his neighbours, who have hitherto boasted of the strength of their constitution and the vigour of their health."

It was probably to proceedings of this kind that Sir S. Northcote referred when he said in a passage which we quoted last week that on many occasions we had "encouraged Turkey to go into expenditure, to contract debt, and to embarrass herself by adopting Western ideas."

At any rate, the loans which were introduced to the world under such distinguished patronage, and with a light heart, were contracted with increased spirit. In 1862, 8,000,000*l.*—in 1863 another 8,000,000*l.*—in 1865, 36,000,000*l.* were raised "with the professed object," says our authority, "of attaining a conversion and unification of the internal debt of the Ottoman Empire." That the "profession" was a futile one, and that the money was squandered in those unproductive and worse than unproductive ships and palaces of which we have heard so much, may be conjectured from the fact that the anterior loans of 1854, 1858, and 1862 still figure in the Stock Exchange price-list.

In order to pay the interest on existing loans and satisfy the continuous demands of the seraglio and the pashas, fresh capitalists were found to supply more money at ruinous prices. From some glimpses which the *Statesman's Annual* affords us, we infer that the Turkish Government got about 55*l.* for a 100*l.* bond, bearing 6 per cent. interest. And at last, if the table before us is correct, the whole indebtedness, with little enough to show for it, had amounted to 184,000,000*l.* of funded debt, besides some unknown quantity of between eight and thirty millions of unfunded debt.

The ingenious brokers who had floated these loans of course made a good thing of them, and the original lenders probably had time and wit to slip aside, and leave the consequences of all this to be borne by the old ladies, half-pay officers, clergy of moderate incomes, and others, who are attracted by high and uncertain interest. But at last these unfortunates had to bear the inevitable result. In October, 1875—before the recent troubles began—the Turkish Government announced that the interest of the debt would be "for a time" reduced to one-half its stipulated amount. This was not forthcoming, and in July, 1876, the Servian war having then broken out, it was announced that no more interest would be paid on the old debts. Since that time borrowing was, of course, hopeless, and before the end of November, 1876, a further debt of 20,000,000*l.* had been contracted by the issue of that amount of paper.

The result of all this was that a nominal 100*l.* of Turkish Bonds, which at one time was worth 60*l.* or 70*l.*, sunk, in the absence of special security, to 10*l.* or 11*l.* during the war, and at the conclusion of peace has risen to 14*l.* or 15*l.*—the difference between (say) 60*l.* and 14*l.* representing the loss of the investors. For the moment they have lost everything—for no interest is paid. But the price indicates the belief of the Stock Exchange that they may finally recover a fourth or fifth part of their property; while the rise of 4*l.* in the price of the 100*l.* bond measures the increased confidence in Turkish solvency which is felt by the same Stock Exchange from the pacification of Berlin and the Anglo-Turkish Treaty. And now history is reproducing itself. Only instead of the Liberal Lord Palmerston we have the Conservative Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury, Sandon, and Sir S. Northcote. And instead of lending money to the sick

spendthrift, we are to sink it in the improvement of his property—a variation on the old tune in which the familiar *motif* is too plainly sensible.

### Epitome of News.

Her Majesty is still at Osborne, but will go to Scotland on Aug. 22.

On Monday Lord Beaconsfield left his country house on a visit to the Queen, which will probably last two days.

All the Cabinet Ministers have left town. Our readers will see what is said about the next general election in another column. Perhaps they will believe it! Mr. Roebuck was actually made a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council last Thursday. History has scarcely ever presented such a strange metamorphosis. We wish we could say the change met with our approval. We are obliged to say that—well, the less said the better.

The Board of Trade has published a return of the railway accidents in the United Kingdom reported to them during the six months ended June 30, 1878. The total number of persons killed on railways in the course of public traffic was 471, and the number injured 1,558. Accidents to trains, rolling stock, &c., caused the death of three persons and injury to 287. One passenger was killed and 217 injured; and two railway servants were killed and seventy injured. Accidents from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, caused the death of 214 persons and injury to 373. Of these thirty-eight of the killed and 250 of the injured were passengers. Thirty-two persons committed suicide on railways.

The Shakers were turned out of their field at Hordle, Hampshire, yesterday afternoon, into the road, with their furniture. They offered no resistance to the ejectment, which was made by the sheriff's officer. The community numbers eighty persons, including nineteen children.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was held yesterday at the Mansion House, when the report of the committee of distribution was received and adopted. The report recommended the division of 24,460*l.*, amongst 125 institutions.

The *Standard* correspondent at Rome has good authority for stating that Cardinal Nina, perceiving the present moment to be one unfavourable for re-establishing diplomatic relations with England, and observing that the Roman Catholic Church could not enjoy greater liberty than she does in that country, has decided to leave things as they are at present. The same writer says that certain cardinals being aware that Cardinal Nina encourages the Pope in his desire to leave the Vatican, have declared in private conference that should such counsels prevail the State Secretary will cease to have their support.

Forty thousand men, including the Russian Imperial Guard will, it is stated, begin embarking for Russia on Saturday, their departure to be immediately followed by the simultaneous withdrawal of the rest of the troops from San Stefano and Gallipoli.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P., is appointed one of the Commissioners for the administration of Eastern Roumelia, in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin.

Dr. Schliemann is at present in Constantinople, and purposes resuming his excavations in the Troad. He is endeavouring to obtain from the Porte a guard of fifty regular soldiers to protect his effects on the spot, as well as the fruit of his researches, from the depredations of robbers.

The Minister of Police at St. Petersburg has been shot and killed.

During a speech which General Todleben made to the troops at the close of the review on Aug. 17, he was fired at by a young Greek armed with a pistol. The General escaped unhurt, and his would-be assassin was arrested.

It is understood that the British fleet will return to Gallipoli as soon as the Russian troops evacuate Tchataldja, and to Besika Bay when the Russians leave Adrianople.

The Porte, replying to the representations of some of the Ambassadors of the Powers, is stated to have pointed out that want of means was an obstacle to the introduction of reforms. The resources at the command of the Porte were not sufficient to establish an organised gendarmerie, to pay new judges, and to realise other reforms.

The insurrection in Bosnia against their deliverers (?) still continues. It is a case of murder, assassination, violence; but what else could it be? The people no more want the Austrians, or any other Power, than they wanted the Turks. The excitement is tremendous, and may possibly lead to another war.

The disembarkation of the troops at Cyprus was conducted under the management of the Duke of Edinburgh. As there were 9,000 men, besides horses and stores, to be removed from the transports, which could not approach nearer than a mile and a-half from the shore, the operation was a difficult one, but it was most promptly and efficiently performed by his Royal Highness, whose activity and energy earned the hearty commendation of the chief authorities.

A statue to Lamartine has been unveiled at Macon amid great enthusiasm. Some disappointment was, however, felt that no member of the Government or of the French Academy was present.

A telegram from New York states that the yellow fever is sweeping whole families away in

Grenada. "The white population is helpless and reduced to 200 souls by flight or death. The fever rages without abatement at New Orleans, and is increasing at Memphis and Vicksburg. The weather is unfavourable."

Assim Effendi, a young and learned Moslem, has been appointed religious judge in Cyprus at a salary of £600 annually, which will be paid by the English Government. The troops are suffering considerably from the local form of fever usually prevalent at this season. The Indian regiments have commenced re-embarking for Bombay. A correspondent at Larnaca says that three-fourths of the population are Christian, and the inhabitants generally are peaceful, lazy, tolerant to strangers, fond of pleasure, and somewhat addicted to intemperance; but robbery and murder are unknown. Midsummer is the worst season of the year for health. The rural districts are nearly free from fever. There is much room for improvement in the fortifications. Turkey drew over 200,000*l.* sterling yearly out of the island, and the revenue could be easily raised to half-a-million by good administration.

Riots attended with loss of life are reported from Odessa and also from the Caucasus. In Odessa the people, exasperated by the sentence passed by a court-martial on several Nihilists, stormed the court and fired on the soldiers guarding it, fourteen of whom were killed.

Advices from Constantinople state that on Monday the representatives of England, France, and Germany, acting upon instructions from their Governments, proceeded to the Porte and urged upon the Ottoman Government the strict and unreserved execution of the Treaty of Berlin. Will they get it?

The yellow fever in Grenada exceeds anything ever known in America, and few who are attacked recover. The railways and steamboats are crowded with fugitives from the fever-stricken cities.

After a severe engagement Serajevo was occupied on Monday by the Austro-Hungarian troops. On the same day the troops under General Szapary were attacked by the insurgents, who were repulsed after prolonged fighting. According to intelligence from Constantinople received in Vienna the authority of the Porte is no longer recognised by the Provisional Committee in Bosnia, and none of its telegrams are allowed to be communicated to the population without the sanction of one of the sixty insurgent chiefs. Hadji Loja has given orders that every Austrian commander captured is to be hanged.

Instructions have, it is stated, been received by Sir A. H. Layard respecting the removal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora. The English ships are to follow the withdrawal of the Russian troops, who are to begin embarking to-day. On Saturday a review of the Russian troops was held by General Todleben at San Stefano. The manoeuvres lasted two hours, and were witnessed by a great number of people. The Russians at Batoum have, it is said, summoned the Turkish troops to evacuate the place, and the latter will do so in a fortnight. The Lazis have formed four entrenched camps.

### Miscellaneous.

MIXED MARRIAGES.—The Bishop of Lincoln, in answer to a memorial from a number of clergymen in his diocese, has expressed an opinion that a clergyman of the Church of England in his diocese would find it impossible to perform the religious service at a marriage between a Christian and a Jew or Jewess.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The directors are about to make an important alteration in the science department of this institution. Whilst popular science, which has always been a feature at the Polytechnic, will not be neglected, it is intended to separate the laboratory from the rest of the institution, and to establish a high-class school of practical science in all its branches. From a number of candidates who have applied for the occupancy of the laboratory and rooms adjoining the directors have selected Dr. Edward B. Aveling. This gentleman, who is a Doctor of Science of the London University, lecturer on comparative anatomy at the London Hospital, on chemistry at New College, and on botany at the City of London College, intends forthwith to establish classes for practical instruction in all the science subjects required for the University, Government, and other examinations.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON EDUCATION.—The Bishop of Manchester, preaching at Withington on Sunday contrasted the results of education given in board and voluntary schools. He asked whether it was to the advantage of the commonwealth, religion, and morals that the extinction of voluntary and denominational schools should go on much further than it had gone. Looking at the condition of some of our streets and the recent disturbances in North-east Lancashire, he was led to ask whether the results of education were as satisfactory as they ought to be. He still clung to the idea, which had not yet been taken up, and perhaps never might be, that we should never be able to deal with the poverty, ignorance, vice, intemperance, and crime which existed on all sides in Manchester until we have some effective organisation of voluntary workers helping the people to struggle out of darkness into light.

DEATH WARRANT OF CHARLES I.—Mr. W. J. Thoms writes to the *Athenæum*:—"What is the authority for the tradition that the death warrant



of Charles the First was signed in the 'panelled room in "Bradshaw's House" at Walton-on-Thames,' referred to in the *Athenæum* of July 27, p. 120? Although the official record of the trial states that the warrant for the execution of the king was 'drawn and agreed unto, and ordered to be engrossed; which was done and signed and sealed accordingly in the Painted Chamber on Monday, January 29—See Nalson, pp. 108-9—I, for reasons which I published in *Notes and Queries* of the 6th and 13th of July, 1872, do not believe that 'authorised' report of the trial to be authentic. Since then my doubts as to the real history of the death warrant have been considerably strengthened, and I shall not be surprised to learn some day of the existence of evidence which will explain the startling fact why some of 'the most important parts of this important document are written on erasures and by a different hand'; and the origin of this tradition, that it was 'partly' signed in the 'panelled room in "Bradshaw's House" at Walton-on-Thames' may contribute to this end."

**THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.**—Commenting upon the Queen's Speech, the *Daily Telegraph* of Saturday says:—"One omission will, however, be noted with universal satisfaction. There is not a hint or a line in it to give colour to the rumours that have recently been abroad as to the imminence of a dissolution. In fact, we are happy to be able to reassure members who are trembling for their seats on that head. The session now closes with the general understanding that there will be no appeal to the country, and that the present Parliament, so far as can be foreseen just now, will be left to die a natural death. For our part, we think very few sensible men will regret that this understanding has been arrived at. There are some, no doubt, who are of opinion that the Ministry ought to go to the country. The magic phrase, 'Peace with honour,' they may think, would bring the Ministry back with a far larger majority than they have at the present. No doubt their regular majority has been reduced by about four since the present Parliament met. But then on all questions of Imperial politics their party majority of forty-six, or, excluding the Home Rulers from the Liberal ranks, of ninety-two, is so enormously augmented that there is really no need why they should ask the constituencies for an increase of strength. Assuredly there is no precedent for a Ministry which, on a critical division, can command a majority of one hundred and forty three, appealing to the country to strengthen it against the Opposition." To this we add the following from *Mayfair*:—"Of course there is not to be a dissolution. But there was to have been one, and what is more, it is only at the 'eleventh hour' that Lord Beaconsfield could be got to throw over Taper and Tadpole who were naturally eager to 'go to the country' so long as they had the Premier's personal popularity to serve them for 'a cry.' The truth is Lancashire saved us from a dissolution. The local agents of the party there sent up the strongest remonstrances, and Lancashire Tories like Mr. Hermon are not to be ignored when they say that 'our trade can't stand a general election just now.'"

**THE TRAINING-SHIP WORCESTER.**—On Thursday last the midsummer distribution of prizes took place amongst the cadets of this vessel under circumstances of considerable interest. The proceedings attracted a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen from town, who went down to Greenhithe by special train. Amongst those present was the Maharajah of Johore, who is on a tour of inspection in England, with a view of applying any valuable information he may obtain to the elevation and welfare of his own people. Mr. G. H. Chambers, the chairman of the committee, who presided, congratulated the company upon the high character of the term just concluded. He referred to the fact that this year the highest distinction which the committee had in their power to bestow had been fairly earned and won by Mr. Braden, an American youth. This fact was certainly not more gratifying to the countrymen of Mr. Braden than to Englishmen. In the United States of America there were the representatives of many nations, but he thought the Anglo-Saxon element would prove to be like Aaron's rod that budded, and that eventually all nations would be absorbed in that race. As the amalgamation proceeded, the ties which bound the two countries together would be infinitely closer, and goodwill between England and America would surely tend to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind. Mr. W. M. Bullivant, hon. secretary, presented the reports of the examiners, which were of a most satisfactory character, and then read the prize-list, from which it appeared that the Queen's Gold Medal had been won by the American young gentleman referred to, who had also gained the prize awarded by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. Admiral Ryder, in presenting the prizes, delivered an address, in which he congratulated the cadets upon the incalculable advantages of their position compared with those of former years. He himself went to sea at the age of thirteen, and in those years any young midshipman who might be seen reading his Bible or kneeling in prayer would certainly be an object of ridicule to many of his companions. Happily those days had passed, and he was glad to know that some of our best naval officers were as distinguished for their piety as they were for their skill in seamanship. He advised the cadets to take up "a clear line" in starting, and to stick by it. The company was also addressed by Mr. Allen, Secretary of the Trinity House, and Captain Parish, and the proceedings were brought

to a close by hearty cheers being given in honour of the Queen, and of their foreign visitor, the Maharajah of Johore.

**WATERING-PLACES AND SUMMER RESORTS.**—In the interest of the public health, and in continuation of previous returns, the sanitary condition—as indicated by the general death-rate—of certain watering places and summer resorts is shown in the quarterly return of the Registrar-General issued on Tuesday. The mortality within the precise limits cannot be given, but registration districts and sub-districts have been selected which closely approximate to the areas of these places. The sanitary condition of most of them is very satisfactory; in the thirty-seven seaside towns the average mortality during the three months ending 30th June last was at the comparatively low annual rate of 18.2 per 1,000, and in the nine inland watering-places of 19.1 per 1,000. In some places the practical result of the labours of the sanitary authorities has been remarkably successful, and this should serve to stimulate efforts to raise the health of the inhabitants in less salubrious places to a higher standard, so that these "health resorts" may answer fully to their name. The following places give evidence of the greatest salubrity; the figures represent the annual rate of mortality during the three months ending 30th June last:—Herne Bay, 8.5; Worthing, 12.3; Lowestoft, 12.5; Weymouth, 12.9; Eastbourne, 13.6; Margate, 14.0; Dover, 14.0; Littlehampton, 14.6; Folkestone, 15.0; Yarmouth, 15.5; Isle of Wight, 16.2; Southend 16.2; New Brighton, 16.7; Lyme Regis, 17.1; Ilfracombe, 17.2; Bognor, 17.5; Dawlish and Teignmouth, 17.8; Exmouth, 18.0; Ramsgate and Broadstairs, 18.1. The general death-rate was also low in Torquay (17.5), but in this sub-district seven cases of enteric fever and three of scarlet fever were registered. While a low rate of mortality from all causes indicates the healthy condition of such districts, a high death-rate does not always mean insalubrity, for besides visitors in search of healthy relaxation, these places are the resort of the sick and infirm, whose death unduly augment the mortality. Such appears to have been the case last quarter in Hastings (including St. Leonards) where the deaths of twenty-four visitors are reported, and where the death-rate (20.2) was above the average. In Scarborough, where it is believed the sanitary conditions are good, the death-rate (22.0) are also above the average. In some other seaside districts the mortality was also above the average of 18.2 per thousand. Thus in Deal, where there were seven deaths from scarlet fever and two from fever, the mortality was at the annual rate of 19.6 per 1,000. In Southport it was 21.1, in Blackpool and Fleetwood it was 22.3. The sanitary authorities in four of the Welsh sub-districts have not succeeded in placing their respective jurisdictions in a satisfactory position on the hygienic scale, for the death-rate of Llandudno was 22.5; Bangor, 26.0; Rhyl, 26.2; and Tenby, 29.8. In Penzance, where there were forty deaths from scarlet fever, thirty-five of which occurred outside the jurisdiction of the urban sanitary districts of Penzance and Madron, the rate was also 26.8. In Dartmouth it was 28.5; this was chiefly due to the high rate of infant mortality, and not to the prevalence of any zymotic disease. Of the nine inland watering places, the healthiest were Malvern, 10.9; Clifton, 15.9; Leamington, 17.5; and Cheltenham, 17.6. In Harrogate the rate was 22.0; in Bath, out of 320 deaths, 125 were those of persons aged sixty years and upwards, and the rate was 23.5. In Tunbridge Wells there were 26 deaths from whooping cough, and the general death-rate was 20.3. The mortality for the quarter from seven zymotic diseases in the forty-six watering places was at the annual rate of 1.63 per 1,000, and ranged from 0.25 in Weymouth, 0.25 in Malvern, 0.31 in Worthing, and 0.44 in Eastbourne, to 3.39 in Llandudno, 3.59 in Tenby, 4.57 in Tunbridge Wells, and 8.03 in Penzance. The death-rate from the seven zymotic diseases in all England was 2.75, or 1.12 higher than the rate in the forty-six watering places.

### Gleanings.

A child was called as a witness in a Charleston court. The opposing lawyer asked her if she knew where liars went when they died, and objected to her testimony because she answered no. "Well, that question has not been settled by anybody satisfactorily," said the judge.

A little boy hearing some one remark that nothing was quicker than thought, said, "I know something that is quicker than thought." "What is it, Johnny?" asked his pa. "Whistling," said Johnny. "When I was in school yesterday I whistled before I thought, and got licked for it, too."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night*.

A lawyer once asked the late Judge Pickens, of Alabama, to charge the jury that "it is better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape than one innocent man should be punished." "Yes," said the witty judge, "I will give that charge; but, in the opinion of the Court the ninety and nine guilty men have already escaped in this county."

**A MONKEY STORY.**—A brave, active, intelligent terrier, belonging to a lady, one day discovered a monkey belonging to an itinerant organ grinder seated upon a bank within the grounds, and at once made a dash for him. The monkey, who was attired in jacket and hat, awaited the onset with such undisturbed tranquillity that the dog halted within a few feet of him to reconnoitre. Both animals took a long, steady stare at each other, but

the dog evidently was recovering from his surprise, and about to make a spring for the intruder. At this critical juncture the monkey, who had remained perfectly quiet hitherto, raised his paw and gracefully saluted by lifting his hat. The effect was magical; the dog's head and tail dropped, and he sneaked off and entered the house, refusing to leave it until he was satisfied that his polite but mysterious guest had departed. His whole demeanour showed plainly that he felt the monkey was something "uncanny" and not to be meddled with.—*Nature*.

**ESQUIRES AND GENTLEMEN.**—The Court of Appeal appear to be somewhat of the opinion of Sir Thomas Smith, who saith, "As for gentlemen, they be made good cheap in this kingdom; for whosoever studieth the laws of the realm . . . he shall be called master, and shall be taken for a gentleman." In the course of the hearing of a petition in lunacy for the appointment of new trustees, on the 7th inst., one of the persons proposed as a new trustee was described as an "esquire," and one of the persons who made an affidavit of fitness was described as a "gentleman." It was stated that the "esquire" was, in fact, a justice of the peace, and that the "gentleman" was a solicitor. Lord Justice Cotton said that, though the legal description of a solicitor was "gentleman," that term was very indefinite, and ought not to be used. In such an affidavit a solicitor ought to be described as a "solicitor," in order that the court might know his real position in life. And the term "esquire" was even worse than that of "gentleman," for it conveyed no information whatever to the court. A man who was a justice of the peace should be described by that title.—*Solicitors' Journal*.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### DEATHS.

GILL.—Aug. 14, at his residence, Camden House, Lee Glebe, Blackheath, the Rev. William Gill, formerly missionary at Rarotonga, South Pacific, and for nearly twelve years minister of Rectory-place Chapel, Woolwich, in his 66th year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

JONES.—August 19, Robert Norton, eldest son of the Rev. J. P. Jones, Bromyard, aged 36 years, after a lingering illness, borne with exemplary patience and Christian resignation. His end was perfect peace.

THE Medical profession are now ordering Cadbury's Cocoa Essence in thousands of cases, because it contains more nutritious and flesh-forming elements than any other beverage, and is preferable to the thick starchy Cocoa ordinarily sold. When you ask for Cadbury's Cocoa Essence be sure that you get it, as shopkeepers often push imitations for the sake of extra profit. Makers to the Queen. Paris depot: 90, Faubourg St. Honoré.

**VIOLET INK.**—A sixpenny bottle of Judson's Violet Dye will make a pint of beautiful ink in one minute by simply adding "hot water." Why not use this beautiful and economical preparation? In a paill of water small woollen or silk articles can be dyed in ten minutes. Judson's Dyes, 24 colours, sixpence per bottle. Sold by chemists and stationers.

**PERFECTION.**—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is offered to the public with full confidence in its merits. Testimonials of the most flattering character have been received from every part of the world. Over forty years the favourite and never-failing preparation to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, requiring only a few applications to secure new and luxuriant growth. The soft and silky texture of healthy hair follows its use. That most objectionable and destructive element to the hair called Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

**RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.**—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent medicaments, according to the printed directions folded round each box or pot. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments. Conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body. When rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, and all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

### Advertisements.

#### METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

**MESSRS. COOKE BAINES & CO.,** Surveyors and Valuers, No. 28, Finsbury-place, E.C., having had many years' experience in the settlement of Compensation Claims, offer their Services where property is required to be taken compulsorily.

**FOR immediate SALE, a bargain, an entire SET of CHURCH PEWS,** in excellent condition, capable of accommodating 400 persons. A sketch of seat end and a plan of the seats sent on application to Mr. W. W. Winter, Midland-road, Derby.

**NAUTICAL EDUCATION.**—The THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S. WORCESTER, off Greenhithe, Kent, managed by a Committee of London Shipowners, Merchants, and Captains. GENTLEMEN'S SONS intended for the sea admitted from Eleven to Sixteen years of age.

The NEXT TERM Commences SEPTEMBER 19th. Prospectus on application to W. M. Bullivant, Hon. Sec., 72, Mark-lane, London, E.C.



### THE WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

This steadily progressive Assurance Corporation held its twenty-third annual meeting on Thursday last, the 8th inst., at its Chief Office, No. 58, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., the Chairman, Philip Crellin, Esq., presiding. The attendance was large, and the general feeling among the shareholders appeared to be one of thorough satisfaction. The report, as read by the Secretary and Manager, Alfred T. Bowser, Esq., was as follows:—

"The Directors have on this occasion to report both the transactions of the past year and the results of the Triennial Valuation just completed by the Actuary.

"During the past year 755 policies for sums amounting to £190,740 have been issued. In addition, 47 proposals for £24,785 were declined by the Board, while other proposals, for various causes, have not been proceeded with. The Premium Income, it will be seen, has increased from £38,046 in the previous year to £40,013, and the Assurance and Annuity Funds from £56,244 to £66,856, the latter showing an increase of £10,612. The Capital paid up has also been increased by £5,970. The Claims of the year have been on 90 policies, assuring 82 lives; of these 10 assureds had attained the ages at which the sums became payable to themselves, and 6 died from accidents.

"It will be within the recollection of the Shareholders that at a special meeting, held on the 29th November last, the Directors were empowered to sell certain shares previously purchased and then held by the Company, and also to sell certain forfeited shares. The Directors are glad to state that not only have these shares been disposed of, but that the whole of the Share Capital of £100,000 has now been issued.

"Before stating the results of the recent Valuation, the Directors call attention to the progress made by the Company during the past three years, as indicated by the following items, viz.:—

	30th April, 1875.	30th April, 1878.	Increase.
Premium Income...	£ 33,584 14	£ 40,013 2	£ 6,428 8 1
Interest.....	2,021 15 6	3,223 15 3	1,201 19 9
Assurance and Annuity Fund .....	56,245 12 8	66,856 3	10,610 10 7

"The favourable impression which these figures are calculated to produce is, the Directors are gratified to find, confirmed by the results of the valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Company on the 30th April last. At that date the number of policies in force was 6,179, assuring (after deducting re-assurances) £1,302,896. The liability thereon—calculated on the same basis as former valuations, viz., the experience of seventeen offices—was £537,761. The assets consist of the value of the premiums, viz., £545,669, and the amount of the Assurance Fund (exclusive of the Annuity Fund), viz., £63,237—together £608,906—thus showing a surplus of assets over liabilities of £70,546. Acting under the advice of their actuary, the directors will reserve out of this surplus £58,789, being equal to five-sixths thereof, to meet future expenses, and will treat the balance of £11,758 as the divisible profits of the past three years. This sum will enable them to divide the bonuses to both share and policy-holders at the same satisfactory rate as at the last valuation, viz., to the shareholders 5s. per share, to the policy-holders according to the age of the policy, in the general section at rates varying from £2 2s. up to £3 17s. per £100 assured, and in the temperance section at rates varying from £2 8s. up to £4 8s. per £100 assured.

"It is with much regret that the Directors report the death, since the last Annual Meeting, of Mr. Thos. H. Harris, their former Chairman. More recently they have had to deplore the death of Mr. E. S. Stillwell, for many years one of their colleagues. To fill up the vacancy thus created they recommend to the shareholders the election of Sir Fredk. M. Williams, Bart., M.P., who has a large interest in the Company both as a Shareholder and Policy-holder, and who has already done the Company good service as one of its Trustees.

"The Directors, who retire by rotation, are Messrs. Alfred T. Bowser, J. Ebenezer Saunders, and John Cook, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Auditors, Messrs. Richard Carter and J. S. Stacy, also offer themselves for re-election.

"The Directors have no doubt that the facts now presented will be regarded by all connected with the Company as affording satisfactory evidence of its growing prosperity, and will stimulate them to increased efforts for the extension of its business."

The Accounts and Balance Sheet, having been previously circulated among the Shareholders, were taken as read.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Samuel B. Meredith, Esq., the Report, Accounts, and Balance Sheet, were unanimously adopted.

The election as a Director of Sir Frederick M. Williams, and the re-election of the retiring Directors—Messrs. Alfred T. Bowser, J. E. Saunders, and John Cook, were moved by J. Carvell Williams, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Dawson Burns, and unanimously agreed to.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Manager, various officers, and the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

### PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BOYS, Heathfield-road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

Miss TOLLER will RECEIVE her PUPILS on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER the 10th.

### ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

#### OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships, each of the value of £130, and one of £50, will be offered for open competition on September 25th. One of those of £130 is limited to candidates under 25 years of age, the other to candidates under 20 years of age.

Subjects—Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics. The subjects (from which candidates may select) for the Scholarship of £50 are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the following languages—Greek, French, German.

The successful candidates will in each case be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

For particulars and former papers, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College, at his house, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

### BAPTIST UNION, 19, CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, E.C.

The Committee appointed at the Autumnal Session of the Baptist Union, held at Newport in October, 1877, to prepare a Presentation to the Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Accrington, for the generous and efficient services rendered to the Denomination—especially in connection with the Annuity and Augmentation Funds—intend to CLOSE the SUBSCRIPTION LISTS on the 24th SEPTEMBER next. They will be happy to RECEIVE CONTRIBUTIONS from any Friends of Mr. WILLIAMS who would not like to be omitted from the List of Donors.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary of the Baptist Union, 19, Castle Street, Holborn, London, E.C.

### THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.

There are nearly 300 Children in the Institution. FUNDS are greatly needed for the maintenance of so large a family.

Annual Subscriptions, 10s. 6d. Life Subscriptions, £5 5s. and upwards.

Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

T. W. AVELING, D.D.,  
Honorary Secretary.

Office: 6, Finsbury Place South, E.C.

### BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.

#### ANNUAL SERVICES, 1878.

The ADDRESS to the STUDENTS will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, at Twelve o'clock, in BROADMEAD CHAPEL, by the Rev. J. CLIFFORD, M.A., LL.B., of London.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held afterwards in the Chapel at Half-past One p.m. There will be a Collation in the Schoolroom at Three p.m. Tickets, 3s. each.

### A CONFERENCE of FORMER STUDENTS

will be held at the COLLEGE on

MONDAY, SEPT. 2, at Half-past Seven p.m.;

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, at Ten a.m., and on

TUESDAY, at Seven p.m., a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in BROADMEAD CHAPEL, when the Revs. F. Trotman (of Manchester), W. E. Foote (of Honiton), D. Davies (of Weston-super-Mare), and six others will deliver addresses.

RICHARD GLOVER, Secretary.

### MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE.

#### LOCAL THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Reports, containing the Revised Regulations and Subjects for the Examinations, commencing MAY 12, 1879, are now ready, and will be forwarded on application to the Secretary for the Local Examinations.

Rev. CHAS. T. POYNTING, Fallowfield,  
Manchester.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

SESSION 1878-79.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will commence on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1. Introductory Lecture, at 8 p.m., by Professor Lankester, M.A., F.R.S.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS and of SCIENCE (including the Departments of Engineering and Fine Arts), will begin on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd. Introductory Lecture at 3 p.m. by Professor Henry Morley. Instruction is provided for WOMEN in all Subjects taught in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science. The Deans and Vice-Deans will attend in the Council-room, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., on October 1st and 2nd, for the purpose of giving advice and information to Students entering the College.

The SCHOOL for BOYS, between the ages of seven and sixteen, will REOPEN on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Prospectuses and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes, open to competition by Students, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

The Examination for the Medical Entrance Exhibitions, and also that for the Andrews Entrance Prizes (Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science) will be held at the College on the 26th and 27th of September.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of the North Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

TALFOURD ELY, M.A., Secretary.

### YOUNG LADIES wishing to ATTEND LECTURES at Cambridge are RECEIVED into the house of a resident married University man, himself engaged in tuition. References given and required.—Address, K.K., Union Society, Cambridge.

### ILKLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal—Rev. W. MERCER, B.A., Cantab.

(Author of "Why the Cross of Christ?")

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Masters.

A Resident Foreign Master.

Parents having boys who need special care, and who would be likely to receive benefit from the thoroughly bracing atmosphere of this pretty little inland watering-place, would do well to send for prospectus. Terms moderate.

### UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

STUDENTS of University College RESIDE in the Hall under Collegiate discipline.

Particulars as to rent of rooms, Scholarships, &c., may be obtained on application to the Principal or the Secretary, at the Hall.

#### EDUCATION.

### ACKENDER HOUSE, ALTON, HANTS.

A thoroughly efficient School, situated in one of the healthiest districts of England. References.

C. STEWART, LL.D., Principal.

### TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM, LONDON.

PRINCIPALS—Mrs. TODD and Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D.

#### PROFESSORS.

English Literature ...	Prof. MORLEY, University Coll.
Botany ...	Prof. BENTLEY, King's Coll.
French Language ...	Dr. MANDROU.
German Language ...	Dr. WEHE, Dulwich Coll.
Italian Language ...	Prof. FERRERO, LL.D.
Ancient and Modern History ...	Dr. KEMSHEAD, Dulwich Coll.
English Language ...	G. E. WEST, Esq., M.A.
Physical Geography ...	Prof. SEELEY, King's Coll.
Music—Theory, &c. ...	JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Piano and Harmonium ...	Herr LOUIS DIEHL.
Singing and Organ ...	Sigao GARCIA.
Drawing and Painting ...	E. C. MILES, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies ...	Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D., F.G.S.

Terms and Particulars on application to THE PRINCIPALS.

### INDEPENDENT COLLEGE, TAUNTON.

Principal—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A. (Lond. U.)

Second Master—T. POWELL, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.)

And Seven Assistant Masters.

Pupils prepared for the Cambridge Local and London University Examinations, and also for Commercial life. Three Pupils passed the last Matriculation Examination, and one the last B.A. Examination of London University—all in the first division. The excellence of the Dietary and of the Sanitary arrangements is attested by the good health which has prevailed. The playground, in the midst of an Estate of 27 Acres, is supplied with Gymnastic Apparatus and spacious Swimming Bath. Separate study rooms are provided for pupils preparing for examinations. Exhibitions vary from £15 to £40 per annum.

#### JUNIOR SCHOOL.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL has been OPENED, in a separate building and with separate playground, under the care of Mrs. MILNE. Periodical examinations are conducted by the Principal of the College.

Terms from 26 Guineas per annum.

The College REOPENS AUGUST 9th.

For Prospectuses or further particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL, as above, to Mrs. MILNE, or to the Secretary, Mr. ALBERT GOODMAN, Taunton.

### WESTWOOD PARK HOUSE, FOREST HILL, S.E.

The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR receives a limited number of PUPILS to board and educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

The year is divided into three Terms. The Principal is assisted by able masters in the various subjects of study. The house is healthily situated on the highest part of Forest-hill, and is complete in all its sanitary arrangements. Special attention is given by the Principal to the religious and moral training of the Pupils, as well as to their domestic comfort. Particulars as to fees and references on application.

### CASTLE HALL SCHOOL, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Mrs. MARTIN and her Daughters.

Assisted by Masters, and Qualified English and Foreign Governesses.

Pupils prepared annually for the Cambridge Local and other Examinations.

### OXFORD COUNTY MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL

#### (HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME).

The success of this School for thirty-eight years arises from the fact that great attention is paid to subjects required in commercial life. Boys have excelled in good writing, arithmetic, French, book-keeping, and mercantile correspondence. Pupils from this School have passed the Pharmaceutical Society's Examinations and the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations in Honours. References to parents in all parts of England. Inclusive terms twenty-two or twenty-four guineas.

All the Candidates sent up from this School passed the Cambridge Local Examinations in 1876 and in 1877.

For views and prospectus apply to the Principals, Messrs. J. and J. W. Marsh.

### GROVE HOUSE, BRAINTREE, ESSEX.

Forty miles from London.

School for the daughters of gentlemen. House large, airy, and healthily situated. Special attention given to languages. Great success in preparing pupils for College of Preceptors' Examinations, several having lately passed First Class, First Division, with special certificates, and one with honours.

Terms from Thirty to Forty Guineas. Applications to be addressed to the Misses Ashley, as above.

### HIGHBURY HOUSE, ST. LEONARD'S-ON-THE-SEA.—BOYS PREPARED for Commerce, Public Schools, or the Universities. Upper, Middle, and Preparatory Departments. Seven resident masters. The junior division taught by ladies. Delicate boys requiring a mild climate receive every kindness and constant care.—For prospectus, apply to Mrs. DUFF, the Lady Principal. The AUTUMN TERM commences SEPT. 21.

#### ST. LEONARDS, HASTINGS.

### TUDOR HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 50, WARRIOR SQUARE.

Select Board and residence in a Minister's house. Home comforts.

For terms, address Mrs. J. R. Jenkins.

### CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL, 120, HAGLEY ROAD, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

Principal—FREDERIC EWEN,

Aided by an Efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

The AUTUMN TERM will Commence on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th.

#### MARGATE.

### SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

Thorough Education, Cheerful, Healthful Home, Good Table, Motherly Care.

Every attention to ladylike training. Terms moderate.

Address Mrs. Wall, Benyon House, St. Peter's-road, Margate.

### STAMFORD TERRACE ACADEMY, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Established 1829, by the late Mr. Sunderland.

Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application to DANIEL F. HOWORTH, Principal.

### HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, EAST HILL HOUSE, WANDSWORTH.

Head Mistress—Miss WITHIEL.

Oral system. Education thorough. Room for a few Boarders.

Apply to the Head Mistress, or Rev. Chas. Winter,

Principal of St. John's Hill House Academy.

MISS PENN and FRAULEIN ESSER will, D.V., REMOVE their SCHOOL, after the Summer holidays, to GROVE HOUSE, UPPER CLAPTON. A detached Residence, standing in its own Grounds.

VACANCIES for BOARDERS. Morning Pupils received.—For particulars, apply by Letter to 16, Champion Place, Upper Clapton, London, N.E.



**TETTENHALL COLLEGE,  
STAFFORDSHIRE.**

**HEAD MASTER—**  
ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medallist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Prizeman in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

**SECOND MASTER—**  
JAMES SHAW, Esq., B.A. (London), First in the First Class at both First and Second B.A. Examinations.  
ASSISTED BY NINE OTHER MASTERS.

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